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U.S. WEATHER—PARIS: Mostly cloudy, 47-53. Tomorrow little change. Very temp. 50-61 (10-11). LONDON: Rainy periods. Temp. 45-57 (10-11). To Little change. Yesterday's temp. 52-65. HANNOVER: Light rain. Sunny Temp. 48-51. NEW YORK: Occasional rain. 48-54 (10-11). Yesterday's temp. 48-55 (10-11). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2



PAPAL RATIFIES A-PACT—The Most Rev. Agostino Casaroli and Semyon rev. Soviet deputy foreign minister, sign a letter signifying the Vatican's ratification of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty in Moscow yesterday. Story Page 4.

Closer Berlin Links?

East Germans' Shift in Policy Stirs Hope

By David Binder

Feb. 25 (NYT)—In a Western allies as the basis for policy throughout the East, the government has offered one toward allowing West to visit East Berlin and army and has acknowledged Big Four negotiations status of the divided city residence over talks between Germany.

Their was made by Premier up in a letter delivered to Mayor Klaus Schurats Berlin. It set no preconditions had been the case in East German communication the subject over the last.

Officials and Communist here described the as a breakthrough in East-West impasse.

It occurred that East Germany now acknowledged for time in the current round on the Berlin problem negotiations of the various powers of World in the issue took place talks between the two states.

Power talks being on the United States, the British and France March have also taken the better this month of senior Western because, in the words of Russians, have gone toward accepting the present presented by the

Key Ends h Plea for iet Jewry

Henry Guiger

U.S. Feb. 25 (NYT)— of organized world pealed to international day to urge the Soviet give its Jewish citizens to their own cultural life and the right to

Curion Cheered arp controversy over momentarily laid aside ner Premier David Ben-Gurion cheered during a brief in the Palais des

The 85-year-old retired tesman, who had come member of his country's had been confined to the gripe until this

Full Indemnification Asked

French Oil Interests Seeking Complete Algerian Takeover

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The future of Franco-Algerian relations will depend in large measure on indemnification terms worked out for nationalized French properties, informed sources indicated today.

It appeared certain, however, that the days of a special relationship between the two countries were ended by the Algerian takeover yesterday of 51 percent interest in French oil companies and full control of natural gas interests and pipelines in Algeria.

The French state-owned group, ELF-ERAP, announced tonight that it was seeking Algeria to take full control of its interests and offer full indemnification. A company statement said that the 51 percent takeover was in effect an "unacceptable capture without indemnification of the other half of our assets."

The French government was meeting tonight to clarify its position in the face of Algerian President Houari Boumedienne's statement last night that he was willing to open new talks with France immediately. Informed French sources said tonight, however, that the Algerian action would inevitably "profoundly modify the nature of relations" between the two countries.

This was interpreted to mean that France would not consider the petroleum issue apart from the end of the cooperation agreement that dates to the Evian peace accords of 1962. This could mean that both Algerian workers and goods which have entered France with few restrictions could be cut back. It also was apparent that French capital investment in Algeria would be affected.

Discovered Reserves French oil sources noted that Col. Boumedienne was promising a fair indemnification. But they said that while the French companies' capital investment in the Sahara might be no more than \$500 million, the oil companies would expect to be indemnified for the huge oil reserves they had discovered there after years of costly exploration. The newspaper Le Monde mentioned an overall figure of \$720 million, representing 800 million tons of discovered reserves. The unasked question was how a developing nation like Al-

Serving Self Without Paying Ruled Not Theft

ROME, Feb. 25 (AP).—A Rome magistrate has ruled that a customer who takes a product in a self-service store and does not pay for it cannot be convicted of theft.

The magistrate's verdict came in the case of three women accused of stealing goods in a Rome department store. Stealing, he said, is taking an object against the owner's wish, while customers are encouraged to help themselves in a self-service store.

If customers do not pay on their way out, he said, they may be guilty only of the lesser crime of "fraudulent insolvency." The three women were freed because no such charge had been brought against them.

Nixon: No End to War in Sight Despite Gains in U.S. Pullout

Reassures NATO on U.S. Troops

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP).—The United States will "maintain and improve its forces in Europe and not reduce them without reciprocal action by our adversaries," President Nixon insisted today in his report to Congress on American foreign policy.

The President also predicted that Western Europe would unite politically and said that the United States would welcome the emergence of an equal partner in the councils of the West.

Mr. Nixon supported Chancellor Willy Brandt's policy of détente with Eastern Europe and spoke of the "profound compassion" with which the United States viewed West Germany's "anguish at the unnatural division of the German nation."

Progress in current negotiations over Berlin "will be an indicator of the possibilities of moving toward fruitful talks on broader issues of European security," Mr. Nixon said.

Russia Cautioned President Nixon also assured the Soviet Union that the United States actively sought negotiations and restraint to settle East-West issues. But he also warned the Russians that they should not underestimate the United States' willingness to defend its interests and those of its allies.

On American troop levels in Europe, Mr. Nixon noted that his administration was being pressured to withdraw its forces "for budgetary reasons," and there were pressures "to keep them there for purely symbolic reasons."

"All these arguments evade the crucial question: What defense function do and should our forces in Europe perform?" he said.

A token American presence in Europe would make the "flexible response" theory unworkable, Mr. Nixon argued. American contribution to allied conventional forces "enables us to form alliance defenses which rely on Western solidarity," the report said.

American troops in Europe provide "the basis of our allies' confidence in us... America's presence in substantial force is psychologically crucial, as well. It provides the sense of security which encourages our partners' efforts to unite and to do more for themselves."

Slow to Confidence "Accrately or inaccurately, our allies would interpret a substantial withdrawal of American forces as a substantial withdrawal of America's commitment. Were they to conclude this was happening, they would not necessarily do more on their own to compensate; they would likely lose confidence in the possibility of Western defense and reduce their reliance on Western solidarity," the report said.

The President said that the allies did not believe that war was "imminent" in Europe but, he warned, "We must face the possibility that it could occur."

While America's readiness to use its nuclear weapons in defense of the NATO area "remains central and necessary to allied security," these weapons are no longer the sole basis of Western defense. "Today, nuclear destruction would be mutual," the President said. "No NATO leader should be left with only the choice between capitulation or annihilation."

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The President on Other Matters: The Middle East

The President was grim about the Soviet-American contest in the Middle East, which he called the most dangerous in the world. There was constant risk of an "uncontrollable collision" there between the nuclear giants.

The "military association" of Moscow and Washington with the Arabs and Israelis, respectively, has "more deeply than ever engaged (the superpowers) in the Arab-Israeli conflict."

Greatly needed was an understanding between the United States and the U.S.S.R. over their respective interests in the Middle East. Mr. Nixon recognized that Russia has "important in-

terest" in the area, but he suggested a developing East-West cold war there in these words: "With lines between the United States and the Soviet Union firmly drawn in Europe, their contest has spilled over to the south where no such lines exist and where local conflict and rapid change draw them into new competition."

In his speech, Mr. Nixon said the United States would "continue to promote peace talks—not to try to impose a peace from the outside." The United States would "discourage any outside power from trying to exploit the situation for its own advantage."

Soviet Relations, Arms Talks

The United States sees U.S.-Soviet nuclear parity as an opportunity for spurring negotiations. Moscow should not mistake the U.S. posture by probing for advantages and risking confrontation. Soviet performance is mixed so far on issues ranging from the Middle East and Berlin to Cuba.

A new U.S. defense study shows the United States should go forward with its Safeguard anti-ballistic-missile system in the absence of a disarmament agreement at the U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

Mr. Nixon virtually rejected a pending Russian proposal for the two nations to make an agreement limiting their anti-ballistic-missile (ABM) systems apart from all their other nuclear weapon systems. The United States is expected to make its answer, presumably turning down the Russian proposal, when the SALT talks resume in Vienna March 15.

The strategic balance would be in danger if we limited defensive forces alone, Mr. Nixon said, and left the offensive threat to our strategic forces unconstrained.

Economic, Trade Policies

President Nixon called for liberalized trade policies among Western nations and warned congressional critics that protectionism would harm not only American exporters but also U.S. foreign policy interests.

In his message on foreign policy, Mr. Nixon said that "a continued liberal trade policy is indispensable to our domestic economic health and to a successful foreign policy."

He made it clear that a liberal U.S. trade policy depended on international cooperation. He called on the European Common Market to assume greater responsibility for liberalizing world trade policies.

Mr. Nixon urged Japan to "continue its rapid reduction of the trade and investment restrictions which have long been inappropriate for the second-largest national economy in the non-Communist world."

China

In what appeared to be an advance in presidential language, Mr. Nixon described Communist China as one of the major powers and said the United States is ready to see it play a constructive role in the family of nations.

But he said the United States would not agree to Communist China entering the UN

at the cost of Nationalist China being ousted. He did not say what the U.S. policy on the issue of UN membership would eventually be.

Mr. Nixon also declared the United States sees no advantage to itself in the hostility between Russia and China and "we will do nothing to sharpen that conflict."

Warns on Rise in Fighting

Russia Assails 'Vietnamization'

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Feb. 25 (NYT).—The Soviet government today denounced President Nixon's "Vietnamization" policy and said the increased fighting in Indochina "cannot but affect Soviet-American relations."

The statement, possibly timed to Mr. Nixon's foreign policy message today, seemed to indicate Soviet cooperation with the situation in Indochina and to warn Washington that it could expect no help from Moscow in ending the conflict in Southeast Asia.

The Soviet Union also appeared to be urging the United States to show restraint and not to resume large-scale aerial bombing of North Vietnam.

Affirming its opposition to any international forum to settle the Indochinese conflict, the Soviet Union said that it was prepared to continue giving all necessary aid to both Hanoi and "the patriots of Indochina." This was the first Soviet commitment to help

out the Communist forces in Laos and Cambodia, organized by the North Vietnamese.

The statement, printed on the front page of Izvestia, the government paper, and distributed by Tass, came two and a half weeks after the initial Saigon incursion into Laos. Soviet officials and Russian news media had roundly condemned the action, but today's reaction was different.

It was couched in terms that were relatively moderate language for such statements.

Western diplomats, in their initial assessment, said the document was probably meant, at least in part, to reassure Soviet political and material backing. The Russians, who tend to regard the North Vietnamese these days as more influenced by Peking than by Moscow, have been much less vocal in their official support than has Peking.

The reference in the statement to potential damage to Soviet-American relations was seen here as a possible effort to give support to anti-war sentiment in the United States.

Moscow stressed in the statement that the way to end the war was through acceptance of the terms proposed by the Indochinese Communists, basically a complete American withdrawal and a coalition South Vietnam government without the participation of the current Saigon leaders.

"The Soviet government once again emphasizes that the solution of the Indochinese problem requires, first of all, the cessation of the American aggression and the recognition... of the inalienable national rights of the peoples of this area to shape their destiny without foreign interference," the statement said.

The phrase, "without foreign interference," has been used before by Soviet authorities to underscore Moscow's unwillingness to join in the convening of the Geneva machinery to discuss Indochina on an international scale. Russia's opposition to the idea.

Commenting on the current Laotian intervention, the Soviet government said the United States was carrying out "a cynical policy of 'Vietnamization' to fool public opinion. It said that this policy uses the Saigon forces as "the direct executor of American plans in Laos, making Asians fight Asians."

"Washington alleges that American armed forces take a limited role in the incursion, supplying fire and logistic support to the South Vietnamese troops," the statement continued. But it said that this "will not fool anyone."

"An attack with the use of air power and artillery is just the same crime as an attack with the use of ground forces. It makes no difference to Laotians who are dying now whether they are killed by a bullet or a bomb dropped from the air," it said.

2 More Soviet Diplomats Have Cars Damaged in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (UPI).—Parked cars belonging to two staff members of the Soviet Embassy were vandalized today in front of an apartment building in suburban Hyattsville, Md., police said. It was the second such incident in a week.

Police said the two Volkswagens were parked side by side. The spare tires of the cars were stolen and minor damage was reported to both vehicles.

The cars, bearing diplomatic license plates, were registered to Nikolai P. Kochin, 45, third secretary of the Russian Embassy, and Vladimir A. Adamyants, vice-consul, police said.

Three cars of Soviet diplomats were targets of arson attempts last Friday in separate incidents at Silver Spring, Md., and Hyattsville. None of those cars and owners were involved in today's incident.

Says Enemy May Regain Initiative

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (WP).—President Nixon said today that "we have come a long way" toward getting U.S. forces out of Vietnam. But he said that the end of the war is not in sight and that "sobering problems" remain unresolved.

In a radio speech and in a lengthy message to Congress, the President acknowledged that the enemy might be able to regain the initiative when the bulk of American troops are withdrawn.

Similarly, he said the question remains whether the South Vietnamese can "fully stand on their own against a determined enemy."

"If winding down the war is my greatest satisfaction in foreign policy," the President said in his annual State of the World report, "the failure to end it is my deepest disappointment."

Negotiations Urged Mr. Nixon, in his broadcast speech, said: "Negotiation remains the best and quickest way to end the war in a way that will not only end U.S. involvement and casualties, but will mean an end to the fighting between North and South Vietnamese."

He reaffirmed his Oct. 7 peace proposal—an immediate standstill cease-fire, an Indochina peace conference, withdrawal of all outside forces, a fair political settlement and release of all prisoners of war—and again urged Hanoi to negotiate seriously at Paris. "Time is running out" for negotiations with the United States, he said.

"In Southeast Asia today," he said, "aggression is failing—thanks to the determination of the South Vietnamese people and to the courage and sacrifice of America's fighting men."

In the detailed, 180-page report, the second of the kind he has prepared, the President closely examined all aspects of America's foreign relations at the mid-point of his term.

Middle East Dangers While Vietnam remains the most "anguishing" problem, he said, the "most dangerous" continues to be the Middle East.

The President expressed disappointment regarding the Soviet Union's policies in the Middle East, Berlin and the Caribbean, and he said emphatically that American power must be maintained second to none because of an enormous increase in the Soviet strategic arsenal.

He emphasized his desire to "establish a dialogue" with Communist China and announced that he would carefully examine "what further steps we might take to create broader opportunities for cooperation between the Chinese and American peoples."

Without saying so directly, he embraced the "two Chinas" policy under which Peking could be admitted to the United Nations if it is not done at the expense of Nationalist China.

The President gave more details than any official has previously made public regarding the strategic situation in Southeast Asia.

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Hanoi Accuses Nixon of 3 Lies On Indochina

PARIS, Feb. 25 (NYT).—North Vietnam declared today that President Nixon had lied on three crucial aspects of the Indochina war in his State of the World message.

In a statement issued here after the 10th session of the Paris peace talks, the Hanoi delegation said that Mr. Nixon lied in claiming to desire peace while he pursued the war in South Vietnam and persisted in attacks on North Vietnam, that he lied in accusing the North of extending the war to all of Indochina whereas he himself had done so, and that he lied in saying he wanted to negotiate, since he rejected the other side's peace proposals and nurtured "the illusion of a military victory."

The statement said the Nixon administration was preparing "senseless military adventures" against North Vietnam but was "heading for even worse defeats."

The Communist delegates to the talks read communiques claiming victories by their forces in Indochina. This was the only relatively new note at the session, which was otherwise limited to restatement of previous positions.

In Massive Melee at Tokyo Airport

Japanese Demonstrators Defeat Police

NARITA, Japan, Feb. 25 (Reuters).—Thousands of persons demonstrating against construction of a second international airport for Tokyo sat tight behind their barricades tonight after fighting off a series of charges by police.

More than 150 demonstrators were injured and at least 40 police hurt in today's battle for possession of a mile of ground needed to complete the airport runway.

It was the fourth successive day of protest, but the first time the airport corporation had called in riot police.

Several thousand opponents of the project—mostly left-wing students and local farmers—are manning trenches and fortified stockades in a gully and on a scrub-covered hillside near the main runway of the new airport, about 40 miles east of Tokyo.

Students, snatching away their banners and bamboo pole weapons, and knocking many to the ground, and knocking many to the ground.

There were sporadic skirmishes all morning, but the worst fighting came after lunch when police attempted to bring two bulldozers into the gully.

Several hundred teen-agers sat down in front of the bulldozers and defied police efforts to dislodge them for more than an hour.

Then a charging column of police hit the sitting protesters from two sides, provoking a free-for-all which spilled off an earthen road down a steep slope into the gully.

Demonstrators were dragged away while others pelted police with stones and bottles.

In the middle of the skirmish the police themselves were hit from the flank by reinforcements of banner-waving students.

As dusk fell and more students rushed to join the fight, the police were ordered to pull back.

The airport construction work is already many months behind schedule and officials said the continued resistance by the farmers and students could cause even more serious delays.

The opening date, postponed from last year and again from this April, is now expected to be toward the end of this year.

Shift in East German Policy Raises Hope of Berlin Accord

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critical question of access to the Western sectors.

West Berlin lies 110 miles inside East Germany and its entire traffic of persons and goods on the land routes is controlled by East German authorities.

West Berliners have been barred from visiting their relatives in East Berlin since 1961, except in extreme hardship cases, and relatives in East Germany proper since 1962.

In his letter Mr. Stoph said that East Germany was prepared to "extend the same hospitality to the citizens of West Berlin" as that allowed "other visitors."

Nothing other than negotiations were under way on the Berlin problem—an allusion to the four-power talks—Premier Stoph remarked that completion of East German negotiations with the West Berlin government on visiting rights would have to await ratification of an agreement by the Big Four.

If these negotiations were not

concluded by Easter, he said, his government would examine the question of permitting West Berliners to visit East Germany before, during or after Easter.

He thus held out the possibility of returning West Berliners' visits to East Berlin for the first time since the Easter holiday "cessation" of 1966.

Mr. Stoph's remark that the "pertinent negotiations" are being conducted by the four powers conforms entirely with the Western allied view of how a Berlin agreement may be reached.

This view, contained in the draft pact presented to the Russians at the beginning of the month, foresees a "three-tier agreement" in which the four powers would make a kind of umbrella settlement of the Berlin issue and this would be followed up by annex agreements between Bonn and East Berlin on the one hand and West Berlin and East Berlin on the other. The Western allies have firmly resisted attempts by the Communists to push the German-level agreements ahead of the four-power settlement. Evidently this tactic has now succeeded.

The turning point was believed in East European Communist circles to have been reached last week at the Bucharest meeting of Soviet bloc foreign ministers which ended with a familiar call for international diplomatic recognition of East Germany. "Whenever we say that," an East European source commented, "it means we have extracted a major concession from East Germany."

Parley Ends With Plea for Soviet Jewry

(Continued from Page 1)

Belgian police and then expelled last night.

The idea that the conference leaders had somehow contributed to the treatment accorded Mr. Kahane by the Belgian government continued, despite its denial, among his sympathizers. One of them, Menahem Begin, head of the militant Gahal party in Israel and a longtime political adversary of Mr. Ben-Gurion, created tension this morning when he virtually accused the conference president from the speaker's stand of "denouncing" Mr. Kahane to the police. He too appealed for unity, but Dr. William A. Weiler, head of the Conference of American Jewish Organizations, rushed up to him and demanded: "Is this your way of promoting unity?"

The quarrel went beyond the Kahane affair to embrace the basic question of what the goal of world Jewry ought to be concerning Soviet Jewry and what means it should employ to obtain it. Mr. Begin was vigorously applauded by a minority of delegates when he declared, "We have assembled not to fight for a Soviet homeland but for a Jewish homeland for all Jews including those of the Soviet Union."

He called on the conference to remain in permanent session, to organize a "Fighting Jewish Month" during which, among other things, youths would picket Soviet embassies day and night.

But the declaration placed at least as much emphasis on the need for Jews to have their cultural and religious freedom within the Soviet Union as on their right to emigrate. The declaration denounced "the policy pursued by the government of the Soviet Union of suppressing the historic Jewish cultural and religious heritage" and declared that it "constitutes a flagrant violation of human rights which the Soviet Constitution pledges to uphold and which is enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights."

The conference called upon the world to join in urging the Soviet authorities to recognize the right of Jews to emigrate, to enable those living in the Soviet Union to exercise their full rights and to put an end to the defamation of the Jewish people and of Zionism, reminiscent of the evil anti-Semitism which has caused so much suffering to the Jewish people and to the world.

One recommendation that was expected to be adopted—but without much chance of success—was to ask the Soviet government to receive a delegation to discuss the problem. That government has steadily denied any problem exists and that the attacks on it are mere anti-Soviet, cold-war propaganda. One reason a majority rejected the proposal was that it might push them into an even tougher attitude towards Jews than they are now accused of having.

Talks to Resume In Strike of 3 French Airlines

PARIS, Feb. 25 (Reuters).—France's three major airlines today invited pilots to resume talks on settling a dispute that has grounded French airlines for a week. The pilots accepted the invitation, their unions suggesting a talks resumption tomorrow.

The airlines issued the invitation after noting that the pilots and flight crews were not raising any pre-conditions for negotiations.

The air shutdown started last Friday when pilots went on strike for more pay. The strike was due to end Sunday night but the airlines, exasperated by a series of recent stoppages, cancelled all flights indefinitely as of last Monday.

Pierre Messmer, Aide to De Gaulle, Gets Cabinet Job

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Pierre Messmer, who served as Gen. de Gaulle's armed forces minister for 11 years, today was appointed minister of state for overseas departments and territories.

Mr. Messmer, 54, replaced Henry Rey, who resigned yesterday to join France's constitutional council. During his 11 years as armed forces minister, Mr. Messmer was one of the staunchest followers of Gen. de Gaulle.

His return to the government increases the weight of orthodox Gaullists in the Pompidou administration.



PARKING PROBLEM—Helicopter traffic in and out of Khe Sanh is so heavy that the craft often have to be parked on roadways adjacent to the base airfield.

Despite Gains in U.S. Pullout Nixon Says the War's End Is Not in Sight

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the arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union.

While he recognized that much work yet remains to be done, he said that "there is reason to hope that specific agreement will be reached to curb the arms race."

The basic questions involve what an agreement should cover and how it should be verified, he states. There also are differences over whether a separate agreement could be reached on limiting anti-ballistic missile systems also.

Meanwhile, he said that he would move forward to develop this country's Safeguard ABM system. Discussing Latin America, Mr. Nixon said, "We are prepared to have the kind of relationship with the Chilean government that it is prepared to have with us. We do not seek confrontations with any government."

But, in an obvious reference to Cuba and what appeared to be a cautionary word to Chile, whose President is an avowed Marxist, he said that these governments which "display unrelenting hostility cannot expect our assistance."

Also, he said, those that intervene in the affairs of their neighbors or facilitate "the intervention of non-hemispheric powers" cannot expect to share in the benefits of the inter-American system.

Laos Threat Ignored

The report, which covered the calendar year 1970, did not mention the current South Vietnamese attempt to disrupt the Ho Chi Minh Trail in southern Laos.

But in his speech, broadcast live this morning from his White House office, Mr. Nixon said that the purpose of the operation "is to save lives and ensure the success of our withdrawal program next year."

Last year's Cambodian operation

"saved thousands of American lives," he said, "and enabled us to continue withdrawing our men on schedule."

He argued that the intensity of the Communist resistance in Laos is evidence of the importance of that supply line to them.

And he said that because of the successful disruption of the enemy's supplies, "Americans are leaving South Vietnam in safety. . . . We would much prefer to leave South Vietnam in peace."

The President again urged Hanoi to negotiate seriously for an end of the war, warning that if it does not do so soon it will have no choice but to negotiate "only with the South Vietnamese."

Not Full Withdrawal

The President repeatedly emphasized his intention of continuing the withdrawal of American forces. And he repeated his pledge "to end America's involvement," but he never promised to withdraw all American troops.

He repeated his promise to keep some U.S. forces in South Vietnam as long as North Vietnam "continues to hold a single American prisoner."

"The American prisoners of war will not be forgotten by their government," the President declared.

The President's report covered these major points:

● Europe—He urged an improvement in NATO's conventional deterrent, promised to maintain a sufficient tactical and strategic nuclear deterrent as a complement to U.S. conventional forces there and repeated his promise to maintain "undiminished" the American participation in Europe's defense.

"Our direct and large-scale involvement in Europe is the essential ingredient of the cohesion of the West which has set the stage for

the effort to negotiate a reduction of tension," he said.

● Middle East—The Arab-Israeli conflict has a "vastly greater potential" than Vietnam "for drawing Soviet policy and our own into a collision that could prove uncontrollable," Mr. Nixon warned.

He bluntly said that "any effort by any major power to secure a dominant position could exacerbate local disputes and affect Europe's security."

The United States seeks no such position and "we cannot allow others to establish one," he affirmed.

In his first such report a year ago, the President said that the United States would regard a Soviet effort to seek predominance "as a matter of grave concern."

He charged that Russia is not contributing to a reasonable settlement when it provides "large and dangerous numbers of weapons to the Arab states" or builds "military positions for its own purpose" in the Middle East.

Last Year's Crisis

Recalling last summer's crisis, he said that if Jordan had succumbed "to either internal subversion or external aggression, the danger of another full-scale Middle East war would have been at hand."

"With the Soviet Union so deeply involved in the military operations of the U.A.R., and with firm U.S. support for the survival of Israel, the risk of great-power confrontation would have been real, indeed."

● Soviet Union—An assessment of U.S.-Soviet relations at this point has to be "mixed," the President said. There have been some encouraging developments, such as the serious dialogue in the strategic arms limitation talks. But Soviet actions in other areas "are not encouraging."

"Taken against a background of intensive and unrestrained anti-American propaganda, these actions inevitably suggest that intransigence remains a cardinal feature of the Soviet system," he declared.

He warned the Soviet leaders not to test "the limits of tolerance" in Washington.

● Eastern Europe—Recalling his visits to Romania and Yugoslavia, the President said that trade with both countries has increased substantially. He said that he would ask Congress to extend guarantees to American private investment in both countries.

● Africa—Racism is abhorrent to the American people, to me personally. We cannot be indifferent to apartheid. The United States, therefore, reaffirms and continues to enforce the embargo on the sale of arms to South Africa and economic sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, as well as its embargo on the sale of arms for use in Portuguese African territories.

● Europe—Mr. Nixon said that he expected Western Europe to unite in the future and he said that the United States would welcome a united Europe as an equal partner.

Expects Results by Fall Abrams: Laos Is Critical to Pullout

By Peter Jay

SAIGON, Feb. 25 (WP).—The South Vietnamese operation in Laos is "critical" to the American troop withdrawal process, Gen. Creighton W. Abrams believes, but its success or failure probably will not be apparent before next fall.

If there is no significant military effort by the Communists after the rainy season ends in July and before the October presidential election here, said Gen. Abrams, the sweep across the border can be counted a success.

The operation, the U.S. military commander said, was developed with a strictly limited objective: To destroy increased supplies stockpiled by the North Vietnamese in the mountainous border regions of Laos and prevent the launching of a 1971 offensive in northern areas of South Vietnam.

At no time, he said, was it intended to "cut off" or "block" the Ho Chi Minh Trail in the sense of permanently sealing off all infiltration routes to the south, and it should not be measured in terms of such an objective.

Permanent Closure Out

Permanent closure of the trail, a wide network of dirt roads and jungle tracks, usable for heavy truck traffic only in the dry season, would not be militarily practicable, he said.

Though there has been both American and South Vietnamese interest in an invasion into Laos for at least four years, Gen. Abrams said, this year was the first and possibly the only time when conditions have been right for the move into Laos.

Gen. Abrams gave two reasons for this analysis: "The seasonings of the Army of South Vietnam (ARVN) in last spring's Cambodian operation, and the fact that the lessened Communist activity in the populous lower half of South Vietnam freed American troops to provide support for the sweep across the border."

This year's operation, he said, flatly would not have been possible without massive American help: Air support of every conceivable type in Laos, and logistical assistance and backup by U.S. troops in adjacent areas of South Vietnam.

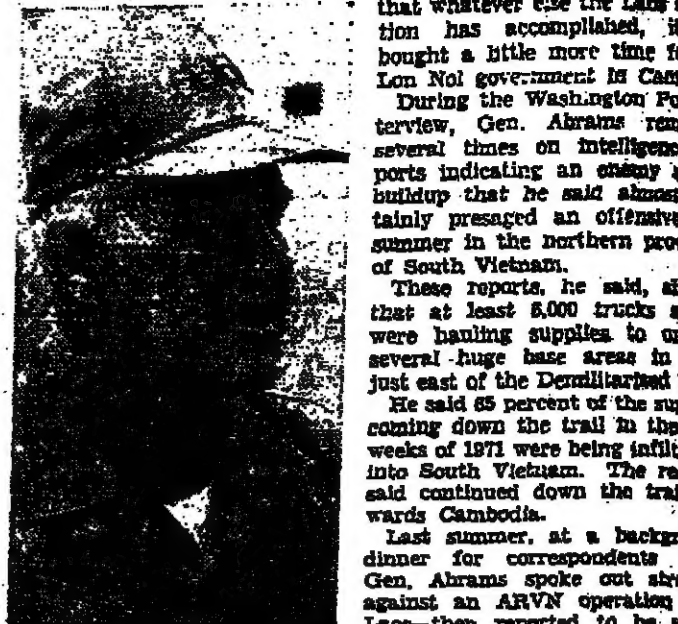
Operation Going Well

Gen. Abrams, 56, said he thought the operation was going well for the ARVN despite heavy fighting and some setbacks—such as a position held by a ranger battalion.

The general flatly denied reports, attributed to Air Force sources, saying that despite the ARVN operation more enemy supplies than ever were moving south down alternate branches of the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

Traffic on the trail is measured by thousands of airdropped electronic sensors, and he said their data does not bear out reports that the flow of supplies has been simply diverted from eastern routes cut by the ARVN to roads farther west.

Instead, the general said, the operation has already had a measurable impact on the flow of men and supplies to the south. One



Gen. Creighton Abrams

North Vietnamese soldier taken prisoner by the ARVN, he said, told interrogators that his regiment had been on the way to fight in Cambodia but was diverted to meet the South Vietnamese advance.

That means, Gen. Abrams said, that whatever else the Laos operation has accomplished, it bought a little more time for the South Vietnamese to pull out.

Phantom Jet Shot Down Hanoi Tanks Overrun a Base Of South Vietnamese in Laos

By Alvin Shuster

SAIGON, Feb. 25 (NYT).—Heavy fighting was reported at a South Vietnamese base in Laos today as enemy resistance continued to stiffen against allied efforts to disrupt Communist supply lines there.

The base held elements of the South Vietnamese 84 Airborne Division and of an artillery battalion. The outpost, Landing Zone 31, is located north of Route 9 in Laos, about six miles west of the Laotian border.

Some witnesses estimated heavy casualties on both sides.

[Thanked Communist troops to day overrun Landing Zone 31 and shot down an American F-4 Phantom jet fighter-bomber trying to come to the aid of the embattled outpost, UPI said.]

[U.S. planes immediately moved in to begin "blowing away" the fallen base with massive air strikes.]

[Military sources said Landing Zone 31 was overrun after three hours of heavy fighting on the third day of intense guerrilla warfare. The base was surrounded by guerrilla tanks which U.S. helicopter pilots reported had "surrounded the place."]

[The sources also reported that U.S. helicopter gunships accidentally killed nine South Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 31 others.]

[Pilots said the tanks around Landing Zone 31 seemed impervious to their rockets.]

[I hit one tank three times]

SAIGON, Feb. 25 (AP).—Six Vietnamese headquarters reported a large-scale engagement in northern sector of South Vietnam. Headquarters said South Vietnamese regional forces clashed with a battalion of the 31st North Vietnamese Regiment at the base of Quang Ngai city, a provincial capital 25 miles northeast of Saigon.

In a seven-hour battle in which the regional troops were supported by artillery and tactical air, 47 North Vietnamese were killed, headquarters said. South Vietnamese casualties were six killed, seven wounded, a communiqué said.

GI Toll Soars, Laos Is Blamed

SAIGON, Feb. 25 (AP).—GI toll operation against the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos pushed U.S. casualties to 1 1/2 months, it was learned today.

Informed sources said Americans were killed in action and 42 died of non-battle causes, including aircraft accidents, during the seven-day period ending at midnight Saturday.

The sources attributed most of the casualties to the major support effort being provided by the United States for South Vietnamese ground thrust against the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

Whether or not an invasion is actually being planned, Mr. Thieu's tough talk is seen here as having two immediate benefits for the Saigon government:

First, it diverts local attention from the fighting in Laos, where a South Vietnamese ranger battalion took heavy losses last week-end and the operation to disrupt the Ho Chi Minh Trail is widely said to be bogged down.

Second, the saber-rattling is likely to make the North Vietnamese uneasy, meaning that they will keep their forces deployed above the Demilitarized Zone rather than send them against the South Vietnamese in Laos.

The American Embassy had no comment on Mr. Thieu's statements. A spokesman said that efforts to reach the president's staff for elaboration had been unsuccessful.

While Mr. Thieu often takes an uncompromisingly hard line against the Communists before sympathetic audiences, veteran observers here could not recall him advocating an invasion of the North—let alone predicting that it would soon take place.

Dance Hall Fire Charge

GRENOBLE, France, Feb. 25 (AP).—Gilbert Bas, the only owner to live through the St-Laurent dance hall fire that took 147 lives last November, has been charged with involuntary homicide,

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Let us tell you more . . . Anita de Terebin, Editor, Portugal.

WEATHER

ALGARVE	14	57	Partly cloudy
ANTWERP	7	45	Fair
ANKARA	9	46	Cloudy
ATHENS	11	52	Rain
BELGRADE	12	46	Cloudy
BELMONT	13	45	Partly cloudy
BREKLEN	5	41	Clouds
BRUSSELS	8	46	Very dry
BUENOS AIRES	12	45	Partly cloudy
CAIRO	26	79	Sunny
CASABLANCA	24	75	Cloudy
CHICAGO	1	34	Cloudy
COSI	15	50	Sunny
DUBLIN	9	48	Overcast
EDINBURGH	5	41	Overcast
FLORENCE	13	45	Partly cloudy
FRANKFURT	10	47	Shower
GENOVA	6	41	Cloudy
HELSINKI	14	51	Partly cloudy
ISTANBUL	10	45	Fair
LAS PALMAS	28	82	Cloudy
LISBON	14	57	Sunny
LONDON	7	45	Cloudy
MADRID	11	52	Sunny
MILAN	8	48	Partly cloudy
MONTREAL	0	32	Overcast
MOSCOW	0	32	Overcast
NEW YORK	1	34	Snow
NEW DELHI	15	59	Partly cloudy
OSLO	5	27	Cloudy
PARIS	8	46	Cloudy
PRAGUE	11	45	Partly cloudy
ROME	13	55	Sunny
SOFIA	4	39	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	10	47	Cloudy
TAVRIA	25	77	Fair
TUNIS	22	72	Cloudy
VENICE	9	48	Partly cloudy
WARSZAWA	5	37	Overcast
WASHINGTON	11	45	Cloudy
ZURICH	10	51	Fair

U.S. Standard time zone at 1200 GMT, unless otherwise noted.

U.K., Canada Urge Drive to Ban A-Tests

Call on U.S., Russia For Serious Talks

GENEVA, Feb. 25 (UPI)—Britain and Canada told the United States and the Soviet Union today that it is now high time that they start serious negotiations on banning all nuclear tests.

Both the British and Canadian delegates at the Geneva Disarmament Conference proposed ways to break the long-standing deadlock between the two major nuclear powers over prohibiting underground explosions.

They stressed that Washington and Moscow promised to work toward a comprehensive ban, when the partial test ban treaty was signed in 1963, on tests in the atmosphere, on the ground and underwater.

Since then, the United States and the Soviet Union have remained in stalemate, with Washington insisting on on-site inspection to verify a complete ban and Moscow maintaining that national means of seismological detection are sufficient to police a treaty.

3-Point Program

Georges Ignatieff, the Canadian disarmament negotiator, proposed at today's conference session a three-point program to break this deadlock, including limitations or quotas on those large underground explosions that can be detected and identified from outside.

The Marquess of Latham, British under secretary of state for foreign affairs, suggested a different method based on fixing a quota for all underground tests, under which the number permitted would taper off to none after a four or five-year period.

The Canadian program would:

- Organize international cooperation in developing detection, location and identification of underground tests by seismological means.
- Devise a verification system to ensure compliance with a complete ban.
- Devise underground test limitations, possibly quotas, which conform to existing capabilities of seismological detection.

Lord Latham said that Britain would favor a verification system based on a special committee of seven members to consider complaints and decide by a majority of at least five to two whether an on-site inspection was required to check on a specific event.

Avalanche Kills 4 Skiing in Austria

INNSBRUCK, Austria, Feb. 25 (AP)—Four West Germans on a skiing tour in the Austrian Tyrol were killed yesterday by an avalanche.

Police said the two couples were found in the early morning hours today after an extensive search by mountain rescue squads and army units.

Also yesterday, five West German skiers, including a woman, were rescued by helicopter after spending two nights in subzero temperatures camped high in the Eastern Mountains near here. Doctors said all of them had suffered frostbite and were in a state of exhaustion.

State Plant vs. State Community

East Europe's Pollution Dilemma

By Dan Morgan

BELGRADE (UPI)—Czechoslovakia has no monopoly on pollution in the Communist bloc. Nature-loving East Germans, outdoor enthusiasts by tradition, have also begun to take fright at the industrial landscapes they see around them.

"There are no fish in the Sava river near Halle," wrote a reporter for the weekly *Wochenpost* recently. "The water in the river is black, and smells like a chemical experiment. On summer days, when there is little wind, a pall of smog hangs over Bitterfeld, Halle, Schkopau and Leuna, increasing the heat and making it difficult to breathe."

East German district water boards are now cracking down with fines for industrial polluters and with fees for use of river water, a measure aimed at forcing plants to economize on water use. A number of plant managers have been practicing self-criticism in the press. Dr. Eberhard Anton of the Buna chemical works, recently described fines against his plant as "absolutely justified," and added that pollution could not be checked by "platonic [sic] declarations."

Ethical blemishes such as these pale by comparison with the sheer economic and health impact of pollution in certain parts of Eastern Europe, however. Examples:

- Lead and carbon monoxide from automobile exhausts in Prague are often "above the norm," according to the Communist Party newspaper *Rude Pravo*. (Governments in Eastern Europe have shown little or no concern for auto safety requirements or exhaust emission standards, though Hungary this year initiated controls on diesel bus exhausts, which are infamous polluters in Budapest.)

- One-third of the rivers in Poland are so polluted that they cannot be used either for drinking or agriculture. Fish kills have occurred in the Vistula, the longest river in Poland, since it forms the country's post-World War II western boundary. But more important, the river is a main source of water to industrial Silesia, in Poland, which is desperately short of water resources.

Under an international agreement, chemical pollutants in it are measured at the Polish-Czechoslovak frontier, but Polish officials say they do not have much to eliminate the pollution. A leading Warsaw official conceded that "it's true that centrally planned economies have a better chance to solve these problems than others." But he added that the solution

Air and water pollution and other menaces to ecology are not strangers to Eastern Europe and its Communist bloc. The extent of the problem is discussed by Dan Morgan of *The Washington Post* in two articles of which this is the second.

trade which Belgrade depends on to offset an unfavorable trade balance with the West.

The East European governments are not blind to these phenomena. But the problems that have become obvious now have been long accumulating in the years of industrialization, and obstacles to solving them are to a large extent built into the economic and political infrastructure of the Communist countries.

There seems to be little immediate hope for a radical shift away from brown coal as a major fuel. For example, Atomic power is only on the distant horizon. Except for Yugoslavia and Romania, hydroelectric power is unavailable. The introduction of natural gas from the Soviet Union is making it possible to reduce coal burning in housing projects and private homes, but the big Soviet supplies will not start flowing for several years and then a large portion will be earmarked for West European markets.

Under the auspices of the "Budapest Clean Air Committee," the government in the Hungarian capital has begun to convert the 90 percent of city housing heated with coal. But the project is costly and slow. So far 1,000 buildings in the downtown core have been switched over to gas or central hot-water city heating. At the same time, the Hungarian government is trying to decentralize industry, half of which was until recently concentrated in the capital.

Nevertheless, much of Eastern Europe appears to be wedded to brown coal for the better part of a decade.

Regional cooperation on eliminating the causes of pollution has been surprisingly limited, considering the tightly knit character of the Communist bloc. Polish officials, for instance, complain that for years Czechoslovakia has been polluting the Oder River with silty wastes from coal mining operations, a short distance before it flows into Poland. The northern Oder is a river of great historic importance to Poland, since it forms the country's post-World War II western boundary. But more important, the river is a main source of water to industrial Silesia, in Poland, which is desperately short of water resources.

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"demands huge capital investments which are often beyond our reach."

For months now, Poland's Pulawy nitrogen fertilizer plant has been under attack by the *Krajowy Klub*, an organization of journalists specializing in defending the Polish environment in print. One commentator said that a contaminated cloud of ammonium nitrate aerosol fog reaches ten miles or more from the plant and threatens 22,000 acres of land.

The practical answer given by plant director Adam Kozłowski, a "devoted, capable man," struck at the core of the problem.

"Myself, with all my love for nature, I cannot agree to treat artificial fertilizers as a nightmare of contemporary man," he said. "In the past years we were able to raise grain production from 17 to 23 hundredweight per hectare—partly due to use of fertilizers. For the dollars we had to pay to import grain we could build five or six plants the size of Pulawy every year. To me the issue is simple. If we did not have Pulawy we would not have bread."

This conflict between industry and the community it serves could be typical for East or West. But there seems to be some question whether the state ownership of factories may not actually put Communist governments at an embarrassing disadvantage in taking forceful action against industrial violators of pollution laws.

"In the United States," claimed an ecologically minded regional planner in Katowice, Poland, "you can close down a plant. Here the plant belongs to the state and closing it would therefore damage the whole society."

This fall, the country got a blue-ribbon commission on the environment, under the prime minister's direct control. Some \$200 million are allocated for pollution control in the next five years, including nearly \$30 million for air pollution research. The country manufactures its own electro-filters for factory chimneys—though press critics complain that too many are marked for export rather than installation in Polish plants. Under the air control law, all new or rebuilt factories must have the filters and there are limits on emission of chemical wastes by older ones.

Through Eastern Europe, the centrally-planned five-year development plans are the decisive guides to area development, and regional planning has been surprisingly weak. But there are signs that the Communist governments are moving toward more local enforcement and are putting more teeth in regional master plans. A new legislation in Hungary will make industries pay local taxes, with a view to making them more responsive to their communities, for instance.

Another case in point is Silesia, the former fiefdom of the new Polish party leader, Edward Giersek. The industrial and mining area, Poland's Ruhr, dirty and smoggy, but environmentally a regional planner has nonetheless made considerable headway in the last few years.

The Institute of Town Planning and Architecture has won some of its battles with the Ministry of Coal Mining, particularly in keeping the bulk of new workers' housing well separated from mining zones. The institute's regional plan is an "advisory, scientific plan," which takes into consideration water supply, industrial needs and the overall ecology of the region. Though it has no force of law, its concepts are supposedly worked into the five-year plan for the area, which does.

The institute reported recently that land reclamation projects had doubled the forested area of the Katowice region in the last 30 years. But it said that more research was needed in the search for plantings that could hold on to bituminous coal dumps. Coal mines are now required to pay indemnities for new land taken for mining, and to fill used-up shafts with sand to prevent cave-ins. Since state ministries collect the indemnities, however, one Polish journalist wrote that the transaction was a "transfer of money from one pocket to another."

There is a long way to go, however. The evening train from Katowice to Warsaw still joggles past Orwellian landscapes in its way out of Silesia—great catch basin lakes pumped up from underground coal mining operations, grimy row houses that could as well be set in Liverpool or the Bronx, and giant mounds of coal and slag.

East and West seem little different in that moment of departure from Silesia. Whether the socialist lands of the East can provide a purer environment for man, as Engels predicted, is yet to be proven. In the long run it could provide a telling test for the relative worth of industrial society in East and West.



Soviet soldiers entering British military court in Berlin yesterday to testify.

West Berlin Trial Opens on Shooting Of Soviet Sentry

WEST BERLIN, Feb. 25 (UPI)—An alleged Nazi sympathizer accused of shooting a Soviet War Memorial sentry pleaded not guilty today at the opening of his trial. The plea was in line with his decision to retract the confession he made on his arrest in November. The Soviet soldier was wounded in the arm and stomach.

Eikehard Weill, 34, a male nurse, went on trial for attempted murder before a British military government court despite his contention that he should be tried by a German court. The shooting took place in the British sector of West Berlin.

As he entered the courtroom in the West Berlin Moabit courthouse, Mr. Weill held up three fingers of his right hand to form the letter "W" for "Widerstand," the German word for "resistance."

This has become the symbol of extreme right-wing groups who oppose West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's policy of reconciliation with the East.

Rescuers Save French Climber, But Companion Is Found Dead

CHAMONIX, France, Feb. 25 (AP)—A Mont Blanc rescue team today hoisted René Desmoulin, crying and saying "I had no more faith," from the sheer rock wall that was the alpinist's prison for a week of a 15-day ordeal by wind, ice and cold.

The rescue team found Serge Goussault, the 34-year-old companion of Mr. Desmoulin, frozen dead since Monday in the red tent that had been their shelter.

Mr. Desmoulin, 41, was reported suffering from slight frostbite of nose, fingers and toes, and "extreme general fatigue."

After five days of futile attempts to reach the climbers, stuck on an outcropping at 15,000 feet on the Grand Jorasses Wall, two helicopter teams today cut through lessening winds and dropped five rescue workers near the ledge.

Gerard Devouassoux, the first to see Mr. Desmoulin, said he descended 100 yards with a double rope from a point on the Walker Peak to get near the men.

Mr. Desmoulin, who was wearing a little platoon, barely a few square meters in size, when René Desmoulin saw me, he cried," Mr. Devouassoux said.

He told me: "I had no more faith. Goussault has been dead for three days from exhaustion and cold. For six days we had nothing left to eat. No more gas to melt the snow and make drinking water. I held on by sucking pieces of ice and bits of snow."

The rescue team of three Frenchmen and two Italians brought Mr. Desmoulin and the body of his companion back to where they were picked up by the helicopters and flown down to Chamonix.

Mr. Desmoulin explained to his rescuer that the pair had "almost reached the summit" a week ago—they then had some 600 feet to go—when Mr. Goussault began to show signs of fatigue.

"He got frostbite on his hands, then on his feet. He was completely exhausted," Mr. Desmoulin told Mr. Devouassoux. "Soon I could go no further and I had to

Seeking Subversive Material South African Police Search Clergy's Offices and Homes

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 25 (AP)—Security police seized documents in a series of raids on the homes and offices of church officials and charitable organizations in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban today.

The police produced search warrants authorizing them to look for materials connected to certain banned organizations, including the Communist Party, the African National Congress and the Defense and Aid Fund, said the Rev. Neil Harrison, Anglican diocesan secretary.

Besides his own home and car, Mr. Harrison said, officers visited his assistant, the Rev. Colin Collins, two women who work for the church and various church offices.

Brig. P. J. Venter, security police chief, confirmed in Pretoria that his men had searched certain offices in Johannesburg and elsewhere in connection with an investigation into the activities of the Anglican Church.

Others were questioned by police besides those connected with the Anglican Church.

Newman I. Robinson, assistant editor of the *Star* in Johannesburg, and Rand Daily Mail night editor Benjamin Pogrand were visited.

Mark Collier, a Roman Catholic research worker at the Christian Institute in Johannesburg, had his South African passport seized by police. The institute office in Cape Town was also searched.

Despite Brig. Venter's denial, an institute spokesman, Brueker de Villiers, termed the raids "an obvious purge of the church."

"Today's swoop is part of the old tactics. They don't take the top men, but the second echelon churchmen. This tends to intimidate," Mr. de Villiers said.

Today's raids coincided with the announcement that two more clergymen—the Rev. Richard Llewellyn, of St. Mary's Anglican Cathedral, and the Rev. Francis E. Hoerner, a Presbyterian minister—had been ordered to leave South Africa. Their residence permits were withdrawn by the Interior Ministry.

The South African Press Association reported that 40 clergymen or lay workers have either their passports withdrawn, temporary residence permits lifted or been refused entry into the country in the last five years.

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Vatican Aide Gives Russia Plea on SAL

After Formalizing A-Treaty for Church

MOSCOW, Feb. 25 (UPI)—high Catholic official today formalized the Vatican's adherence to the international treaty on a proliferation of nuclear weapons. The treaty between the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union concluded in 1968 was concurred in by most of the war powers, had been ratified by the Vatican earlier.

To deposit the instrument of ratification, the Vatican sent its undersecretary of state, public affairs, the Most Rev. Agostino Casaroli. Other dignitaries went to London and Washington.

After completing the ceremony at the Spiridonov Palace in the presence of Soviet diplomats, Archbishop Casaroli presented a statement pleading for a successful conclusion of the Arms Limitation Talks as well for "a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control."

"Arms Race"

The archbishop expressed hope that "the conversations" between the Soviet Union and America for strategic arms limitation might result shortly in a satisfactory understanding which might allow a durable cessation of the world's arms race, in a continuous and costly field of preparations, both offensive and defensive.

The prelate will stay here for days to see Soviet officials for talks that could determine the course of the relations between the Soviet Union and the Vatican—once considered irreconcilable enemies.

When asked if he planned to discuss church-state relations with the Soviets, Archbishop Casaroli replied, "I am open."

The Archbishop, who speaks Russian, is the most qualified diplomat of the church for dealing with the Kremlin. He guided the talks of the relations between the Vatican and Yugoslavia last year. He also worked out the program governing Vatican relations with the Hungarian regime.

Law to End Strikes Urged In Stockholm

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 25 (Reuters)—Opposition leader Gunnar Hedlund today urged the Swedish government to rush through emergency legislation to force a settlement of strikes and lockouts keeping 47,000 civil servants from their jobs.

The labor troubles have escalated to hit rail traffic, schools, the welfare and legal systems and threaten to affect the nation's defense next Thursday, when the government plans to lock out 3,000 army officers from their barracks.

The government earlier expressed confidence in lockouts as a way of settling long-standing disputes.

Mr. Hedlund, chairman of the Center party, said he was certain there was sufficient political backing in Parliament for emergency legislation for compulsory arbitration of the disputes.

A three-man mediating commission has been set up to select a settlement plan to get both sides to withdraw their strikes and lockouts. If this fails, emergency legislation is expected to follow swiftly, observers here said.

Sweden's supreme military commander, Gen. Stig Synnergren, today accused the government of decision to lock out officers.

In an interview with the morning newspaper *Svenska Dagbladet*, the general said an interruption of the training for 30,000 of a total of 45,000 conscripts means a "total unimportant" cut in Sweden's military preparedness.

The last phase of military training, very important, especially for the schooling of noncommissioned officers, is scheduled to begin.

The lockout would be the first of its kind in the world. The defense staff explained yesterday that the country's short-term preparedness would not be affected as vital military sectors and officers had been exempted.

Some 700 students marched in protest today against the government's lockout of 25,000 teachers.

4 Cuban Boats Seized Fishing Off Florida

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 25 (UPI)—Florida agents and the Coast Guard seized four Cuban fishing boats today, arrested their skipper and brought them to port to face charges of fishing in U.S. waters.

The Coast Guard seized the 7-foot Cuban boat *Landa* and was escorting three other Cuban boats into international waters when the Florida marine patrol intervened and arrested the masters of the three smaller Cuban vessels.

Florida's natural resource director, Randolph Hodges, said the state arrested the skippers of the three smaller boats after West Fishermen Joe Pittman swore an affidavit saying he needed all four Cuban boats to fish inside the 12-mile U.S. territorial limit.

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Sideshow at Geneva

The Geneva disarmament conference, which reconvened this week, is essentially a sideshow, something to keep the smaller powers occupied while the Big Two thrash out the larger disarmament issues in the bilateral SALT talks which are scheduled to resume on March 15 in Vienna. But the Geneva conference should be able to produce something more substantive than banning bacteriological weapons, as President Nixon has urged.

A bacteriological weapons ban would be more cosmetic than real. Like the treaty banning certain weapons from the seabed which was produced by the disarmament conference last year, a bacteriological pact would deal with weapons nobody expects to use anyway. President Nixon unilaterally ordered the destruction of United States bacteriological stockpiles more than a year ago after it had been widely concluded that such agents pose as much of a threat to the potential user as to the potential enemy.

If they want their work to be meaningful, the nations assembled at Geneva have

to try to persuade the major powers to reconcile their persisting differences over an additional prohibition: against chemical weapons. The United States is undoubtedly on solid ground in demanding more substantial verification procedures in a treaty on chemical weapons than the Soviet Union has yet been willing to concede.

But the United States position in this area is seriously weakened by this country's inexcusable delay in ratifying the Geneva protocol of 1965, which bans the use—but not the manufacture—of chemical weapons. The President submitted the protocol to the Senate only last August, and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee still hasn't held hearings.

The United States position at Geneva is also compromised by Washington's continuing insistence on excluding tear gas and herbicides from the Geneva protocol. An overwhelming majority of nations at the United Nations has insisted that these chemical agents, which the United States has used in Southeast Asia, should be included.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mr. Nixon's Wage Emergency

For some time, President Nixon had been making it increasingly—if not perfectly—clear that he would do something, somehow, to curb spiraling wages and costs in the nation's construction industry if the contractors and unions did not do so themselves. Last year, the President singled out the industry in a call for more consolidated bargaining to end a pattern that has produced both excessive wage increases and strikes. There was a not-so-subtle hint that failure to show some voluntary progress on this score would result in unspecified government action.

On January 18, Mr. Nixon got a bit more specific, telling the construction industry collective bargaining commission—made up of management, union, public and government representatives—to come up with a solution within a month. But union leaders, many of whom saw the handwriting on the wall and who, deep-down, would welcome a way out of the wage-price spiral, preferred to wait for government pressures.

With the ball back in the administration's court, talk of a construction wage-price freeze was tossed about until Tuesday, when President Nixon decided, instead of a dramatic but less drastic approach, one forward last year by chairman Arthur F. Burns of the Federal Reserve Board: Suspension of the Davis-Bacon Act dealing with wages on federal construction projects.

For drama—and, in fact, for the legal authority to effect the suspension—Mr. Nixon has declared a "national emergency." Provisions requiring government contractors to pay prevailing wages to workers, as determined by the Labor Department for geographical areas, have been temporarily lifted. The President contended that scales under this process frequently "have been set to match the highest wages paid on private projects," though he neglected to note that the industry has criticized the department in the past for setting them so high.

Now, predictably, the suspension has drawn complaints from both labor and management in the industry since public construction by all levels of government accounts for one-third of the nation's total annual expenditure for building. The unions

contend that the action will make them bear the brunt of attempts to stabilize the industry, while many contractors feel it will do little or nothing to stop the demands for huge wage increases in the more than 1,300 agreements due to expire this year.

Both sides may be correct; the move is aimed at pressuring the unions to modify their demands, since contractors will now be able to shift their work to non-union labor at lower pay scales. But it won't affect current contracts, nor is it likely to be much of a pressure in large urban areas that have mostly organized work forces. Only over the long run could the action have a moderating effect on wages; future wage negotiations could no longer look to Davis-Bacon provisions in establishing higher "floors" for the city-by-city, craft-by-craft patterns that jack up wages so swiftly.

The question is whether this will be a long-run "emergency," or whether the unions and contractors will come to grips with the problems themselves. President Nixon noted that he made the decision "most reluctantly," and the administration's past laissez faire policy tends to support him. That policy is being overturned now, as evidence by another Nixon administration move taken the same day: Treasury Secretary John B. Connally abruptly reversed previous White House posture by supporting a congressional move to extend standby wage, price, profit, dividend and credit controls beyond the March 31 expiration date. In doing so, he held out the possibility that the administration might invoke some of these controls if necessary.

The message, then, is meant to be beamed not only at the construction industry, but at others as well: Unions and management have been put on sharper notice that further failure to cope on their own with inflation may leave no alternative to compulsory controls of one kind or another. The power structure in the construction industry and the building trades unions had best seize this opportunity to work their way out of the President's "emergency," or else face the ultimate showdown that would almost certainly lead to far more unfortunate consequences than this latest action.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The Geneva Disarmament Talks

The Geneva talks are supplemented by the bilateral Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of strategic armaments, which will pass into the fourth round in Vienna soon.

Alas, France and People's China are conspicuously absent at the Geneva disarmament committee. Both are nuclear powers and neither of them observes the test ban treaty.

The session just started in Geneva will deal first of all with the problem of banning chemical and bacteriological warfare. If the draft of such a treaty is ready by the time of the autumn session of the United Nations General Assembly, we shall be able to say that the representatives of 25 states did not waste their time.

—From Dziennik Ludowy (Warsaw).

British Arms Sale

Britain's decision to sell Wasp helicopters to South Africa will have the inevitable result of forcing African nations to seek more military assistance from the Soviet

Union and other Communist countries that side with Africans.

The decision is a brazen affront to the Commonwealth. It should be obvious that behind this latest British move lies a whole scheme to resume full-scale arms shipments.

—From the Daily Nation (Nairobi).

Archbishop's Visit to Moscow

The visit (to Moscow) of the head of the Vatican diplomacy is of great, if not historic importance. After all, the signature in Moscow (of the non-proliferation treaty) could have been made by a lower-ranking representative and in any case the signing does not take a week.

Polish Catholic opinion follows the visit with particular interest. This is due to our conviction of the great role of direct contacts between the Holy See and socialist countries, both in the field of international security and cooperation and in the process of development of church-state relations and between the believers and non-believers in the socialist system.

—From the Catholic Slowo Pismenne (Warsaw).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 26, 1896

TOKYO—A report by the British Vice-Consul here shows that the progress of Japan in material prosperity keeps pace with her increase in power. Not only is agriculture prospering in the Land of the Rising Sun, but since the war there has been a great rise in the shares of commercial and manufacturing enterprises, and the foreign trade of Yokohama and Kobe throws into the shade that of any Chinese port excepting Shanghai.

Fifty Years Ago

February 26, 1921

PANAMA—Hostilities between Panama and Costa Rica have broken out, although no formal declaration of war has been made on either side. The scene of the first skirmish was the island of Coto, which was seized by the Costa Ricans with 100 troops. Canal Zone authorities are awaiting instructions from Washington. There is enthusiastic volunteering in Panama, with an exodus of Costa Ricans from the country.



'Look at It This Way, Bill—You're Handling Our Most Serious Trouble Spot.'

The Pragmatic Partnership

By C. L. Sulzberger

ALGERS—The United States and Algeria are planning a massive joint enterprise to liquefy natural gas in this country, transport it across the Atlantic in tankers, decompress it and pipe it to American consumers.

The project, involving capital investment on a scale comparable to Egypt's Aswan High Dam, foresees a minimal U.S. outlay of \$600 million, according to President Houari Boumedienne. Almost certainly the figure would climb considerably higher.

From the American side it would be supervised by the El Paso Gas Co. Loans to finance it would be raised by the Export-Import Bank or the Federal Power Commission if approved. Bank President Henry Kears visited Boumedienne last week and, according to the latter, the talks went well.

Share in Reserves

Apart from stipulated profits, the essential American benefit derived would be a share in Algeria's huge natural gas reserves, thus relieving pressure on our own. From an Algerian viewpoint, this country would have a chance to develop its social revolution and would decrease economic reliance on France, whose oil concessions it just assumed control of.

Boumedienne, a quiet-spoken, intense man with gleaming eyes, bushy moustache and friendly smile, is an avowed Socialist but his approach is pragmatic. He sees nothing incongruous in partnership between Algeria and the leading capitalist state nor does he feel that absence of diplomatic relationships—broken during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war—need hamper economic ties.

He explains: "Socialism for us means avoiding exploitation of one class by another but conditions differ in different lands. We are not dogmatic. The world goes much too fast for theories. We can't risk tying ourselves to doctrines that events will soon bypass. This is no longer 1917 [date of the Bolshevik Revolution]. This is a time when men are going to other planets."

"We have chosen realism as our method. Progress requires time to develop and we must move step by step. We want no forced marches even though our ultimate goal is true social justice and redistribution of wealth. We must analyze our own and the world situation objectively."

"We wish to build a socialist society adjusted to realities and suitable to our traditions. It cannot be atheist because we are religious Moslems and we will not impose socialism by force. Moreover, we wish to keep certain private sectors. We want foreign capital to help and we will pay acceptable profits. During this phase of our development there is coexistence between the socialist, nationalized sectors and the private sectors and we definitely encourage capital investment."

'Nothing for Nothing'

"If there is no plurality of parties, only the National Liberation Front, a country like ours needs a one-party system at this stage. We have to create a certain democratic spirit inside our people, create the necessary cultural and technical cadres."

To achieve these purposes Boumedienne is eager to implement the projected Algerian-American gas development. He promises a decent profit to U.S. investors, saying: "In this world you get nothing for nothing."

Furthermore, although grateful to France for its cooperation in providing large numbers of teachers, the president resents vestigial colonialism in the petroleum concessions granted at the time of independence. These concessions expired last year and, when Paris refused to meet Boumedienne's terms for renewal, he seized majority control.

He is insisting on much higher oil prices—higher than those arranged in the recent Iran agreement—as well as majority Algerian ownership of the wells. Some day Algeria will certainly nationalize all petroleum as well as gas deposits, but Boumedienne promises equitable shares for his own benefit. France, however, is bound, to be irritated by the dominating position.

Boumedienne says: "It is a legitimate ambition for a nation to open the door to its progress and prosperity. But we need money to do this. The only problem is to ascertain the margin between our legitimate interests and those of other parties."

There is one element, however, in the all-volunteer plan that is vital to the future course of this nation's foreign policy deliberations. The Goldwater-Hatfield legislation would require the President to come to the Congress to request a reauthorization of the draft. By so doing, it reasserts the constitutional responsibility of Congress to raise the armies.

However, that goal can be just as effectively written into the draft law, as I have sought to do this year, by legislating a ceiling on the number of men the President can draft. I would place that limit at 160,000, which is less than in any year since 1964. Any request for more men to be drafted would have to be ratified by congressional action. In so doing, the President might request, but the Congress would decide.

But placing a ceiling on the draft would not remedy the defects of the draft mechanism. Reform is needed. The bill which I have introduced seeks to end existing inequities.

First, it requires by statute that the random selection system be operated on a national basis.

Second, the bill also would end current student deferments. The present undergraduate college deferment permits too many young men to escape the draft. It means that the university student may postpone induction until there is no Vietnam, but the mechanic must face the draft immediately.

Third, there must be guarantees of due process, including the right to personal appearance and legal counsel.

Fourth, the regulations and practices of the Selective Service system must more accurately reflect the recent Supreme Court decisions on the deferral of conscientious objectors. Contrary to the assertion of Senator Goldwater that there has been an enormous increase since that decision, the proportion of C.O. deferments in the 1-A pool has risen by less than a single percentage point.

But it has been openly stated and recognized and Kears seems satisfied with Boumedienne's long-range terms.

Thus, in this age of ideological convergence and the outmoding of rigid doctrine, a new pragmatic relationship of immense importance seems to be developing here. American capitalism would help finance Algerian socialism's growing pains—each for his own benefit. France, however, is bound, to be irritated by the dominating position.

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U.S. Press Coverage Of the Vietnam War

By Kenneth Crawford

Mr. Crawford, a former columnist for Newsday, is now an occasional contributor to the editorial page of The Washington Post. His columns will also appear in the International Herald Tribune.

WASHINGTON—How would the modern media have reported George Washington's crossing of the Delaware at McKonkey's Ferry on Christmas, 1776? J. Russell Wiggins, former editor of The Washington Post, asked this important question—and answered it—in a speech to the Washington Association of New Jersey on Washington's birthday new birthday, February 15.

Television cameramen would have focused their zoom lenses on the rag-wrapped feet of Washington's troops. When it was over, microphones would have been thrust under the noses of strapping recruits to catch their answers to the question: "How do you feel about some of your buddies being lost in this sneaky operation?" The writing war correspondents would have saluted their dispatches with suggestions that the whole bloody venture was ill-conceived by an incompetent commander, ill-executed by a badly trained and equipped army and predestined to fail.

New York editorial writers would have followed up with lamentations about the plight of Trenton's civilian population, driven from its snug houses into the cold on a sacred holiday, caught in the cross-fire between Hessian defenders and attacking colonials, and forced into a fight against its will over a questionable cause: something about taxation without representation. Washington, instead of attacking, should have been negotiating. His occupation of Trenton and quick withdrawal showed that he was still engaged in search-and-destroy operations—"following the will-o'-the-wisp of military victory," as Wiggins thought the editorial writers would have put it.

Wry Comment

Wiggins' fantasy was, of course, a wry comment on the way the media of the '60s and the start of the '70s have dealt with the war in Vietnam. This war is the first in which American media, measured by word and picture, reader and ship and influence, have been kinder to the nation's enemies than to its friends. This has been partly inadvertent, partly not. In any case, Mr. Chomsky has come off as this war's greatest hero, the Viet Cong as its most admired fighters, American and South Vietnamese leaders as its most mistrusted participants. American GIs as its least appreciated warriors, especially since Mr. Lai, which has been made the basis for unjust generalization, and South Vietnamese soldiers as invariably unreliable, also unjust.

All this is something new for Americans. They have always before tended to be hometown rooters. In British pubs Roosevelt may have been the favorite hero of the second world war but Americans

stood by their own even when respondents on the scene in Africa intimated, insinuated or implied that the "other side" was morally of the Allied war effort. War have never been pretty. Their ugliness has never before been conveyed to American homes by a sort of live coverage on our side from the other side is out of reach cameras and correspondents. It is more than that. War correspondents have often been trusted experts and critics and they are even more so this time. They have been so forthright in their physical and brave to take the chances they trust were in Vietnam. More than 30 of them have been killed. They are admirable in action but sometimes wrong in their strategy and tactical judgments and slipshod in their politics.

'Cowboys'

Prime committees, Pulitzer included, have rewarded the "cowboys" who constituted themselves a sort of get-rich-quick committee in the early days of the war made a point of being on hand for every bonze immolation and representing the Saigon disaster as a sort of holy war between the ruling Catholics and the subject Buddhists. Reputations were forged in the home zone.

Here in Washington, too, there has been a lively journalistic contest to be first with the word. One of its high points was the New York Times revelation in the aftermath of the Tet attacks that the military was asking for 206,000 more troops to take advantage of the enemy's overextension. Coming, as it did, two days before the New Hampshire primary, the Times report had enormous political impact. It almost certainly contributed to the defeat of the incumbent, and in turn, to President Johnson's subsequent decision not to run again.

The genesis of the expose, if that is what it was, has just been publicly revealed for the first time by Philip Potter, Washington bureau chief of the Baltimore Sun.

A Leak

It was leaked to the Times by Townsend Hoopes, then a Pentagon official of dovish persuasions. Actually, the plan Hoopes made available to the Times was one of the alternatives under consideration and one which had little chance for presidential approval in the Washington atmosphere of post-Tet distress. Hoopes had to violate a specific presidential order of the day pending decision to spring the leak.

Things haven't changed much. The serious reporting of the South Vietnamese effort to cut the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos demonstrated. By part of the press it is treated as a cunning scheme to inject Americans into an expanded war rather than what it is, a bold attempt to prepare for continued evacuation of American forces. Reporters and editors keep telling themselves and others that they have been more perceptive about this war than have military and political leaders. They may be right. But they have enjoyed the advantage of ultimate responsibility. In President Nixon's place, they would probably be doing about what he is doing. And history may be more approving of him than of them.

Letters

Exploitation

Re L.H. Stevens' "Lesson for foreign investors" (Feb. 18, 1971). Are the laws of supply and demand only admissible when the West is the supplier? What about the time when the "imperialistic powers" were demanding incredible prices for their rejected trash, to be paid by underdeveloped nations?

The fact that the West made it possible for producing countries to have oil is undeniable. However, we should bear in mind that they have reaped much more than they have sown. Just because the precedent for robbing the weak has been set long ago, it does not follow that the unjust practice should continue for ever.

It is only ignorance to claim that the producing nations willfully "enticed the foreigners to exploit" their country!

For many years, the West imposed its terms, like a blood-sucking leech, on the people of Africa and Asia. Now that the demand for more decent treatment is voiced by their exploited nations, they are simply labeled as "black-mailers and intimidators."

As for Mr. Stevens' suggestion to visit Britain or the United States—some of us took that advice years ago. What we saw was depressing. The "middlemen" run around with two cars, work the least, eat the best, and entertain themselves with two or more television sets. How could they afford it? Simple, other people's resources.

Mr. Stevens should learn a lesson himself by opening his eyes to the poverty and degradation that is abundant in the exploited areas of the world. It is plain and raises the question: Do not these people deserve a little bit more?

BAHRAM MAGHAME, Copenhagen.

Cunard Names

Re Marie Rife's letter (Feb. 9) on the names of Cunard ships. Your article was correct and Mr. Rife's letter incorrect. Cunard merged with the old White Star Line, whose ships the city "Glasgow" had names ending in "ic"—Majestic, Homeric, etc. The Cunard tradition of "ic" has not until the Adventure.

KELLOGG SMITH, Rome.

TWA: the first airline to develop a terminal specifically for the 747.



TWA passengers were the first not to have to fight the crowds of International arrivals at New York's Kennedy airport. The fact is: a businessman in a

hurry can disembark from a fully loaded 747, pass through one of the twenty customs stations we've provided, and glide along a moving sidewalk to

awaiting cabs and buses within 20 minutes. We try to make your experience on the ground as effortless as the flight itself. Ask any travel agent.

One of the things that keeps TWA one step ahead.

— 1970-71 — Stocks and			Sta.			Net			— 1970-71 — Stocks and			Sta.			Net			
49.1	31.5	Colg	Pal	1.20	22	74.4	47.6	47.5	47.5	47.5	47.5	31.5	13.5	Frank	St	40	76	19.5
59	47	Colg	P	23.50	58	56.5	58	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.5	31.5	13.5	Frank	St	40	76	19.5
59	47	Colg	P	23.50	58	56.5	58	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.5	31.5	13.5	Frank	St	40	76	19.5

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19	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
19	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
19	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
19	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
19	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77																							

(Continued on Page 10)

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1971

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Conoco, Burmah Plan Merger

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The second of U.S.-British oil industry mergers in two years began to take shape today with the announcement that Conoco Inc. of the U.S. and Burmah Oil Co. of Britain are discussing the combination of their worldwide assets and operations.

The merger, which would create a group of more than \$1 billion in assets, would rank among the largest 30 industrial outfits in the world, would be incorporated in the United States, with the U.S. drawn equally from each under present plans.

The statement from the two firms said the amalgamation would need added negotiations and various approvals and government approvals. In fact, the plan appeared to be headed straight for trouble, one thing, Burmah holds a 43 percent stake in the U.S. government-owned and in 1969 a complicated negotiation standard Oil of Ohio which it led to BP's control of the firm.

Both BP and the British government that it would seek to elude part of its BP shareholding exchange for BP assets in the U.S. of oil and gas reserves and production assets.

The 1969 package deal, BP over \$400 million worth of U.S. assets, including the U.S. refinery in Tulsa, Okla., and then it spun off its U.S. assets to Sohio in return for cash, in which will be in relation to oil production from BP Alaskan holdings to minimum 54 percent.

The package set off an anti-trust probe in the United States, which threatened to sour U.S.-British relations, until its early settlement in the basic structure of certain overlap BP-Sohio properties.

Washington today, the Justice Department said the Conoco-Burmah proposal will be watched closely by U.S. government agencies, spokesman noted that "any merger is reviewed by the Justice Department and the Federal Trade Commission."

The British Treasury declined comment until it had seen and understood Burmah's proposals in detail.

anti-Trust Probe Set for British Super Firm Link

LONDON, Feb. 25 (UPI).—The \$100 million merger of the U.S. and British oil companies, the largest paper-making merger in the world, is being reviewed by the U.S. Justice Department and the Federal Trade Commission.

The Justice Department and the Federal Trade Commission are reviewing the merger, which would create a group of more than \$1 billion in assets, would rank among the largest 30 industrial outfits in the world, would be incorporated in the United States, with the U.S. drawn equally from each under present plans.

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New Giant Would Be U.S.-Based

A spokesman for Burmah, commenting on the BP statement, said: "This is their first reaction on hearing the news. We are signaling to them that we wish to have very serious discussions with them which we anticipate will take a very long time. We hope that on second sight they will take a slightly different view."

The Burmah-Conoco statement said that the aim was for the British and U.S. interests in the unit to be about equal, but it was not yet possible to give any precise breakdown of the contribution each would make to the joint venture.

Burmah, which also holds a stake in the Shell group, is engaged in all sides of the oil industry. It explores and produces in India, Pakistan, Australia, Canada, the United States, Peru, Ecuador and in the British sector of the North Sea.

It has widespread marketing operations in many countries. Conoco is among the world's top ten oil companies and is classed as an independent producer.

It has production in Libya, Venezuela and Iran and offshore production in the Persian Gulf. It holds concessions in the North Sea in the British, Dutch and German sectors. In the United States, it has branched outside the oil industry into the broader fuels and mining field, Conoco retics and markets in Europe.

It explores in Canada in conjunction with Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas, in which it has a 55.7 percent interest.

Shares of both Burmah and BP soared in unofficial, after-hours trading in London. Each had about \$50 million added to the paper value of its shares. Burmah rose to 245 pence (92.28) and BP jumped to 450 pence (101.80).

The British company made the first approach in the merger move and said it was seeking a way into the U.S. market.

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Royal Dutch/Shell Earnings Down 7 Percent Last Year

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Royal Dutch/Shell combine, largest industrial group outside of the United States, today reported that 1970 earnings fell 7 percent despite an 11 percent revenue gain.

The year's profits totaled \$266.7 million (\$269.0 million), down from \$294.1 million in 1969. Revenue for the British-Dutch oil giant climbed to \$5,520 million (\$5,555 million) from the year-earlier \$5,576 million.

A good deal of the earnings problem showed up in the fourth quarter, partially because of a retroactive tax settlement in Venezuela which cost the group about \$30 million. Also cited were increased payments to Persian Gulf and other producing states and a downturn in the chemical market.

Fourth-Quarter Figures
Fourth-quarter figures were not immediately available, but a comparison of nine-months and full-year results indicates a 16 percent drop in quarterly net, to \$26.3 million from the 1969 period's \$27.2 million.

Outside the United States, oil sales volume for 1970 rose 13 percent and the proceeds 14 percent as prices in most markets moved up from the depressed levels of a year earlier. But Shell said these increases did not keep pace with rising costs.

Inflation hit all sectors of the group's global operations and tanker charter rates rose to what the group called "extraordinary levels."

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 25 (Reuters).—Almanna Svenska Elektriska AB (ASEA) said today its group net profits in 1970 rose 0.7 percent to 90.3 million kronor (\$17.4 million) from 89.6 million kronor in 1969.

Sales increased by 11 percent to 3.69 billion kronor from the year-before's 3.33 billion.

Parent company net profit rose 3 percent to 30.3 million kronor from 29.1 million on an 18 percent sales gain, to 1.63 billion kronor from 1.38 billion.

ST. GENEVE, Feb. 25 (AP-DJ).—Net income rose 14 percent last year at St. GENEVE de Banque, to 1.05 billion Swiss francs (\$218 million) from the year-earlier 925.5 million.

Total assets climbed to 23.7 billion from 1969's 22.5 billion at the end of 1969.

Overall restraint without specific restrictions on various groups or individual firms. In official negotiations last year, the U.S. industry had been insisting on strict group controls.

In addition, the Japanese now plan to move cotton goods into the new agreement along with wool and synthetic products.

Textile exports will be restricted on the basis of an overall quota with no individual restrictions imposed on groups of products or specific items.

The export growth will be held to an annual rate of 5 percent, with 1970 the base year for calculation.

The agreement will run for a relatively short period, perhaps two years.

The official said agreement followed a suggestion made earlier this week by William Miller, U.S. Trade Representative, to the U.S. House Ways and Means Committee. Rep. Miller was reported to have said that with the official U.S.-Japan textile talks deadlocked, a voluntary move by the Japanese industry could be sufficient to spare the import issue.

In Washington, Rep. Mills indicated today that the Japanese industry's move could help trade quota legislation in the United States.

Official negotiations in Washington on the long-standing textile issue have been in a state of suspension since December, when a bill that would have imposed mandatory import quotas on textiles was finally killed in Congress.

Implementation of a voluntary agreement still faces many obstacles, however.

For one thing, sources said, although industry leaders in the Chemical Fiber Association and Japan Textile Federation now favor such a move, many small and medium-sized Japanese textile companies remain strongly opposed to it.

The industry is also reluctant to move ahead until it gets firm assurances that the Japanese government will provide assistance to textile firms hurt by export restrictions.

Finance Minister Takeo Fukuda was reported to have responded favorably to the industry's requests because of the damage that the textile issue has already done to U.S.-Japanese relations.

Sources said the turning point was the indication from Rep. Mills that he would be willing to accept

Wholesale Prices in U.S. Soar Again in February

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (UPI).—U.S. wholesale prices in February posted their biggest increase in 31 months, government figures showed today.

It was a severe blow to the Nixon administration, which only last week hailed the January rise in the consumer price index as the smallest in four years and as evidence its anti-inflation policies are working.

Preliminary figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics placed the wholesale price index at 112.7 percent of the 1957 average—a 0.8 percent increase over January for an annual rate of 0.6 percent.

After adjustment for seasonal factors, the rise was 0.5 percent, an annual rate of 7.2 percent.

The monthly unadjusted advance was the largest since May, 1969, and the adjustment gain the largest since November, 1969.

In January, the wholesale index rose 0.7 percent on the basis of raw figures and 0.5 percent seasonally adjusted. Together, the figures mark the largest two-month jump since 1955.

Farm and food prices, whose erratic decline was almost entirely responsible for the slowdown in the index's rate of increase during the last half of 1970, were the villains of the past two months, up 2.5 percent in February and 1.3 percent in January.

The department noted that livestock prices on average were more than 15 percent above those in January and that the average price of meats rose 7 percent.

The wholesale increases will almost surely be reflected in the closely-watched consumer price index.

Labor Secretary James D. Hodgson noted that although the February rise was more than expected, "I am encouraged by the tiny rise (0.1 percent) in the adjusted industrial commodities component."

But without seasonal adjustment, industrial commodities—which many economists call the best weather-vane of inflation—rose 0.2 percent, almost exactly the average for the past 12 months.

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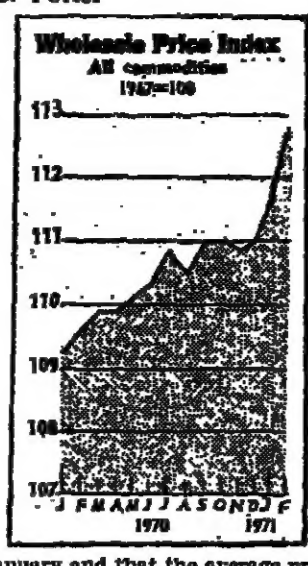
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Wholesale Price Index
All Commodities
1957=100

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Shortfall Seen By House Unit In Revenues

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (Reuters).—The Nixon administration overestimated 1972 federal revenues by \$6.071 billion and thus faces a substantially higher deficit for the coming financial year than the one forecast in the President's budget, a leading congressional fiscal panel said today.

Implicit in the report of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation is an assumed lower level of economic activity than that predicted for this year by President Nixon. Many private economists already have stated this conclusion.

The analysis sees the administration's projected \$11.5 billion "full employment" deficit for the new fiscal year, beginning July 1, reaching at least \$17.6 billion, a committee source said.

Moreover, he noted, since Congress historically spends more than the President requests, the fiscal 1973 deficit could easily approach \$20 billion.

Committee Report
The committee's analysis was contained in the report of the House Ways and Means Committee on legislation to raise the nation's debt ceiling to \$430 billion.

The Joint Committee is the tax-law writing arm of the Ways and Means Committee and is widely respected both within and outside of Congress for its expertise and accuracy.

The panel's total receipts projection for fiscal year 1973 is \$211.522 billion compared with Mr. Nixon's \$217.593 billion revenue figure.

The budgeted spending total has been set at \$229.2 billion for fiscal 1973.

Reports at Odds
The congressional panel made the following points:

● Administration revenue estimates are based upon a calendar 1971 gross national product forecast of \$1,065 billion, personal income of \$688 billion and corporate profits before taxes of \$98 billion.

● The Joint Committee, however, estimates a \$1,055 billion 1971 GNP, personal income of \$680 billion and before-tax corporate profits of only \$93 billion.

The Tax Comparison
Thus, the administration's individual and corporate income tax revenue projections significantly exceed the committee's projections.

For example, the White House's corporate income tax projection of \$37.7 billion contrasts to the panel's \$32.8 billion.

The panel also forecast that the administration's projected \$18.9 billion deficit for fiscal 1971 is about \$1 billion too low.

Company Reports

American Bakeries			
Year	1970	1969	1970
Revenue (millions)	314.3	311.2	\$1.59
Profits (millions)	2.30	2.22	1.46
Per Share	0.81	1.90	0.76
Coca-Cola Bottling Co. (N.Y.)			
Year	1970	1969	1970
Revenue (millions)	101.03	81.36	\$3.77
Profits (millions)	6.14	4.22	16.23
Per Share	1.30	0.90	0.50
Di Giorgio Corp.			
Year	1970	1969	1970
Revenue (millions)	355.6	367.5	\$5.78
Profits (millions)	3.53	3.73	2.01
Per Share	0.78	1.42	2.06
Hilton Hotels			
Year	1970	1969	1970
Revenue (millions)	236.77	245.38	\$1.78
Profits (millions)	15.16	16.89	1.94
Per Share	1.94	2.18	1.72
J.C. Penney			
Year	1970	1969	1970
Revenue (millions)	1,397.5	1,235.5	\$4.5
Profits (millions)	45.5	43.9	0.91
Per Share	0.91	0.53	0.83
Lowe's Stores			
Year	1970	1969	1970
Revenue (millions)	4,160.9	3,282.5	\$11.4
Profits (millions)	114.1	114.3	2.14
Per Share	2.14	2.16	2.16
Northeast Airlines			
Year	1970	1969	1970
Revenue (millions)	25.37	28.13	\$4.5
Profits (millions)	4.5	3.56	0.88
Per Share	0.88	0.72	0.72
Otis Elevator			
Year	1970	1969	1970
Revenue (millions)	621.7	581.0	\$21.7
Profits (millions)	23.72	23.03	2.91
Per Share	2.91	2.84	2.84

Japanese Raise Gold Content of Reserves

TOKYO, Feb. 25 (Reuters).—Japan's gold reserves totaled \$522 million at the end of last month, compared with \$455 million a year ago, the Finance Ministry said today.

Gold now represents 11.7 percent of Japan's total reserves of \$4.53 billion, the ministry said. Ministry sources said most of the gold increase was due to purchases through the International Monetary Fund.

CONGRESS IN ABIDJAN

The Constituent Assembly of the Union of Producers, Transportation and Distributors of Electric Power in the countries of Africa, including Madagascar and Mauritania, will be held in Abidjan on March 2 and 3.

Already in May 1970, the heads of the electric power divisions of 11 African countries and Madagascar met in Abidjan to lay the foundation of an international Union whose object would be to examine all outstanding problems about the technical, economic and social aspects related to the production and distribution of electric power in African countries, Madagascar and Mauritania.

As a result of this first Congress, a provisional Committee was established to prepare, within a period of one year, a Constituent Assembly.

Thus Abidjan will welcome in the beginning of March the representatives of some 20 African and Franco-African countries, including Madagascar and Mauritania.

Our representative will be in London, Paris, Brussels and Amsterdam, March 15-20, to assist in preparing our U.S. tax returns.

Write for an appointment today.
U.S. TAX CONSULTANTS, INC.
Sulla 1309, The Seagram Bldg.
375 Park Avenue
New York City 10022, U.S.A.

Cautious Price, Volume Climb Continues in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange continued their upward surge today.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Cash			
prices in primary markets as re-			
gistered today in New York were:			
Commodity and unit	Thurs.	Year ago	World
FOODS			
Wheat 1, red bush	\$2.16 1/4	\$1.94 1/4	4.82-3.4
Oats 1, hard c.l.f. bu	2.09 1/4	1.84	4.71-3.4
Oats 2, white bu	1.30 1/4	1.04	3.50-2.4
Corn 1, hard c.l.f. bu	1.07 1/4	80 1/4	Wool
Corn 2, white bu	1.07 1/4	80 1/4	Cocoa
Cocoa 1, 10-lb. box	1.76	1.65 1/4	33.60-5.0
Coffee 1, Santos lb	1.45	1.15 1/4	32.00-2.4
TEXTILES			
Freight 1, 40-50 30% yd	1.64	1.64	Copper
MINERALS			
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	106.00	89.00	31.00-2.4
Steel 1, 40-50 30% yd	104.50	86.00	March 4
Lead spot lb	1.21 1/4	1.16	30.50-2.4
Lead spot lb	1.21 1/4	1.16	Potato
Lead spot lb	1.21 1/4	1.16	2.95-1.00
Lead spot lb	1.21 1/4	1.16	Silver
Lead spot lb	1.21 1/4	1.16	172.00-1.00
Lead spot lb	1.21 1/4	1.16	173.00-1.00
Lead spot lb	1.21 1/4	1.16	
Lead spot lb	1.21 1/4	1.16	
Lead spot lb	1.21 1/4	1.16	
Lead spot lb	1.21 1/4	1.16	
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—1970-71 — Stocks and Bonds — High Low Last Chg.

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE February 26, 1971

\$100,000,000

U. S. PLYWOOD-CHAMPION PAPERS INC.

8% SINKING FUND DEBENTURES DUE 1996

GOLDMAN, SACHS & Co. **EASTMAN DILLON, UNION SECURITIES & Co.**

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Incorporated

(52)

PEANUTS

There's an old song, Charlie Brown, that says life is like a railroad. I've never been on a train. Have you ever been out to the airport? I've seen the airport, but I've never flown on a plane. I took a trip on a bus once. Is life like a trip on a bus? Forget it.

HI ZELDA. HELLO HARV.

WHAT'S WITH THE SUITCASE? I'M RUNNING AWAY WITH MERL. I HAVE EVERYTHING WITH SHIRLEY. SHE RAN OFF WITH MERL. WHAT'S FOR SUPPER? LEFTOVERS.

IS YOU'GON TO 'TH' LADIES BROTHERHOOD MEETIN' TONIGHT, MRS. ROTTENBRATZ?

S'GH- AH NEVAH KIN GO NOWHAR, ON ACCOUNT O' THESE ROTTEN BRATS O' MINE. ONLY A ANGEL WOULD DAST BABY-SIT WIF EM. AH'LL BABY-SIT WIF EM.

HOW ARE WE SUPPOSED TO DRESS FOR THE GENERAL'S BARBECUE?

HE SAID DRESS WAS OPTIONAL. NOT THAT OPTIONAL!

IRA, YOU ARE SUFFERING FROM COMPOUNDED INSECURITIES, PHOBAS, GUILT, NERVOUSNESS, APPREHENSIVENESS, MENTAL BLOCKS, DEEP HOSTILITY, AGGRESSIONS, DEPRESSIONS, SELF-DOUBT AND ANXIETIES.

RIGHT. CAN YOU FIX ME UP IN TIME FOR THE PARTY THIS WEEKEND?

WIZARD of ID

LOOK-- THE KING IS GIVING THE PRAGMATIC THE OLD VICTORY SIGN. THAT'S NO VICTORY SIGN-- HE'S SHOWING THEM HOW THEY'LL LOOK HANGING IN IRONS.

REX MORGAN M.D.

I WANT HIM TO STAY AT THE HOSPITAL OVERNIGHT, MRS. BROWN. I APPRECIATE EVERYTHING YOU AND DR. HAYNES HAVE DONE-- BUT I'M GOING TO TAKE MY SON HOME, DOCTOR. ANSWER ONE QUESTION FOR ME: WHO IS YOUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN? WE-- WE REALLY DON'T HAVE ONE. WE MOVED HERE JUST A LITTLE OVER SIX MONTHS AGO. BEFORE YOU DECIDE TO TAKE TIMMY HOME, COME BY THE OFFICE. I'D LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU, MRS. BROWN!

POGO

SAMP SAMP

SAMP! HIO THERE, ANGSTROYD. SAMP! MY NAME IS NOT ANGSTROYD. 100% YOU COULD NOT FOR EVER.

RIP KIRBY

YOU ARE ALL FOOLS! CLUMSY, IMPOSSIBLE FOOLS! I AM A STAR AND I CAN'T STAND IT! OF COURSE YOU'RE DIFFERENT, MY DEAR DESMOND. I AM? THIS IS GOING BETTER THAN I HOPED. EVEN DESMOND SHOULD SEE THE LIGHT BEFORE THIS NIGHT IS OVER!

BLONDIE

DAD WHO SAID GIVE ME LIBERTY OR GIVE ME DEATH?

ALEXANDER HAMILTON

BUT MY BOOK SAYS PATRICK HENRY SAID IT

MAYBE THAT'S WHERE ALEXANDER HAMILTON HEARD IT

BRIDGE By Alan Truscott

A week ago Jay Feigus of New York, a youthful 78-year-old, became the oldest player ever to win a major New York title. In partnership with Aaron Green, 15 years his junior, and using standard bidding methods, he won the Master Pairs Championship ahead of many experts with national reputations.

On the diagramed deal Feigus and Green defended neatly to defeat one no-trump, a contract reached in one bid. Feigus as West led the spade four. South captured East's spade king with the ace and made a double error by leading the diamond queen and winning with the ace when West covered with the king. East played the three of diamonds on the diamond trick, thus signaling an odd number of cards. This information helped West later in the defense.

At this point South belatedly played three rounds of hearts, establishing a winner in the dummy. When West won with the heart queen he persevered with another low spade. East won with the jack and shifted to the club queen. South covered with the king, and when the defense had taken the club ace, the club jack and the spade queen West was on lead in this position:

NORTH
♠ 5
♥ 109
♦ 8
♣ 8

EAST
♠ 10
♥ 64
♦ 82
♣ 82

SOUTH
♠ 10
♥ 7
♦ 104
♣ 104

WEST
♠ 8
♥ 355
♦ 1
♣ 1

SOUTH (D)
♠ A1087
♥ AK9
♦ Q7
♣ K1043

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 1NT Pass Pass Pass West led the spade four.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

UNIQUE OSHI NASH
ALBINO COON INCA
ZELDA ALDIT EYEN
EDD GOLDPILLER
SEALAIR MILE
DIAMOND BRANNO
LISIS AGATE GAN
WATTAIGE REDGOLD
SOH DOODIE ALAS
JAINJA GOLDIE
GOULD PRELAN
GOLDENSTATE ANE
ERSE OPIPT NATAL
AISEA TAME EDENS
LYNN EXIS KOREA

BOOKS

THE INFORMATION MACHINES:
Their Impact on Men and the Media
By Ben H. Bagdikian. Harper & Row. 359 pp. \$3.95.

Reviewed by John Chancellor

As the owner of the only information retrieval system on my block, I feel a certain kinship with the future of media, as envisioned by Ben Bagdikian. By his standards, my machine is pretty primitive, but it works and I use it quite a lot.

The Chancellor Home Information Retrieval System consists of a combination radio-cassette recorder, and one of those timing gadgets which turns on the lights at a regular time each day. You're not home. Each morning, little before 8, the timing gadget goes click and turns on the radio-cassette recorder, which (identically) there are no noises involved in this records the 8 o'clock radio news round-up, to which I am addicted. Then, at about 8:30, the gadget goes click again and everything is turned off. While I have been busy at other tasks, my system has captured the news program.

To retrieve the captured program, I have only to press a couple of buttons, and it's ready for replay. The important thing here is that I can have that program when I want it, not when the network has to give it to me. (And I have learned that annoying commercials can be skipped through careful use of the "fast-forward" button, which often gives me a 15-minute program in 12 minutes.)

My contraption may be only one small step for robot-kind, but it allows me to break that ancient relationship between the broadcaster and the listener, in which I have to listen when they have to put out the program. And that is just one of the many relationships which will be altered within the next few years, if we are to believe the messages in Bagdikian's spacious and encyclopedic survey of the future of the news business.

Bagdikian is a senior editor of The Washington Post, who researched and wrote "The Information Machines" while on the payroll of the Rand Corp. The book is spacious and encyclopedic enough to give a sophomore a migraine, but for professionals, news buffs, media and futurists, it is one of the very best books ever produced about the past, present and future of American journalism.

Ever wonder why the average newspaper is printed on such big sheets of paper? Bagdikian says:

All over the world man can be seen performing a calisthenic ritual peculiar to the literate. They unfold their newspapers in a physical act that requires them to raise their arms high enough to permit a free vertical fall of two feet, to hold their hands far enough apart to keep the expense of paper stretched for two and a half feet, and to extend the whole sheet far enough from the face so that all of the 730 square inches of printed surface is at the proper focal length for the observer's eyeballs.

Mr. Chancellor, National Broadcasting Co. newsman, wrote this review for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Sailor's saint
5 Paper size
9 system
14 N.Y.S.E. trader
15 Slangy suffix
16 Where Les
17 Coyes is
19 Of an element
20 Decorative brass
21 Individual
23 Residence, in Soho
24 Base-hit
27 Gabriel, for one
29 Desecrate
31 Olympian
32 As a friend: Fr.
34 Recipe abbr.
35 Deadlocked
39 Flamboyance
41 Port of Italy
43 Poetic
44 Sale condition
46 Tête--
47 Chaotic, as type
49 Pinches
51 French possessive

DOWN

2 Constitutional right
3 de-sac
6 Skirt style
7 Devastate
8 Cast
10 Pictured as flawless
11 space
12 Seek to find out
13 swath
14 Nostradamus
15 et al.
16 Gaelic tongue
17 Mine car
18 DOWN
19 River of Spain
20 Regan's father
21 Cripple
22 Whether
23 Ritz
24 Leading man, in Soho
25 R.O.C.
26 Desert
27 Alpine air
28 Ram's-horn trumpet
29 Western group
30 Abbr.
31 Airport vehicles

ONE AT

18 Kitchen item
19 Abbr. for one
22 Minimal
25 Feeds the kitty
26 Reach
27 Capitol Hill meet: Abbr.
28 Art course: Abbr.
29 S.P.C.
33 Tallchief
35 Affirm
37 Diminutive ending
38 Executives
39 Mecca pilgrim
40 Scragraces
41 One he knows
42 Rice et al.
43 Buccaneer
44 Narcissus's admirer and others
45 Evidence of
46 John
47 Throw out
48 Côte d'
49 Japanese clogs
50 Dutch export
51 Poetry: Abbr.
52 Letter

DENNIS THE MENACE

I THOUGHT I HAD SOME GOOD FRIENDS, BUT THEY ALL WENT HOME AND LEFT ME TO TAKE THE CLUE FOR EVERYTHING!

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LEREC
UMPIO
TICEXE
GRANDO

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

THIS WILL HELP YOU TO BE FAIR

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: NERVOUS TWICE HARBOR STRAITS
Answer: How to get what's left--QUINCY

CROSSWORD By Will Weng

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71

Observer

Politics

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON (NYT).—Marty, who had entered politics, said: "Come have lunch with me, dear old friend, goodhearted decent friend." Two barely remembered Marty as a rather dim figure in the yearbook with too much hair oil, but the papers said he was presidential timber and one of the news magazines had even said, "Presidential timber trying to become Presidential plastic."



Baker

Two seemed that he was in the presence of a man who would soon be hailed as statesman and bold new American personality. The waiter returned with the lamb chops and coffee for two. Two said the order was wrong. He had ordered lamb chops, apple and tea. "That's perfectly true," said Marty, "and I may have said, in the enthusiasm of the moment, something about apples that you got lamb chops, apple and tea. But I didn't tell you

it was the first thing you'd get, did I? I assumed you understood that you'd get roast beef first. All Americans like roast beef, my friend, and if you want to get up and tell the hard-coring people of this country that there is something un-American about roast beef, why, just go ahead and try it."

Two said there was nothing treacherous in taking an occasional lamb chop; but he agreed to eat the roast beef nevertheless, since he wanted to get on with the meal.

"Stay, fellow American," Marty cried. "Though not committed to gratifying your every whim, I shall make it possible for you to have lamb without first eating your roast beef." And he spoke quietly to the waiter. The waiter removed the roast beef. A few minutes later he returned the roast beef to the table and placed it before Two.

Two began to eat. "How are the lamb chops?" Marty asked. "Good," said Two. "I don't like being contradicted on a point of honor, my friend. If the day ever comes when just anybody eating in a restaurant with no access whatever to facts known only to the responsible few, can with impunity say that lamb chops are something traditional will have gone out of America."

"Okay," said Two. "This beef is lamb chops."

"None of your cynicism," said Marty. "The truth must be firmly established. He called for his wife and he called for his mother and he called for his ghost writers three. 'Those lamb chops on my friend's plate,' he said, 'are they truly lamb chops, or are they beef?'

"Lamb chops," they all replied. Two ate in silence, then rose to go.

"Don't forget to pay the check," said Marty. Two objected. Marty had invited him, he said. "Officer," Marty inquired of a policeman who was his waiter in plain waterclothes, "what are the penalties for evasion of intake tax?"

Endless harassment, confiscation, humiliation, defecation, a note to evade's draft board, etcetera.

Two paid the check, plus 24 percent penalty. As Two, free at last, scurried for shelter, an old classmate named Chuck, who had been mentioned as presidential vinyl, stepped out of the shadow of an alley with a handful of postcards. Two ran for his life.

"Listening" to country and Western music, these plants seem to like it well enough, reports Dorothy Retallack, right.



Acid Rock Makes Her Plants Cringe

By Anthony Ripley

DENVER (NYT).—It's certainly not pure science and Dorothy Retallack is the first to concede it as she roars enthusiastically forward playing recorded music for her plants at Temple Beall College.

It seems that the plants cringe and die when she plays them a regular diet of acid rock by the Led Zeppellins. The late Jimi Hendrix or the now distended Vanilla Fudge. The plants lean sharply away from the sound and die in a few weeks. Even their roots grow slanting, rejecting the music.

When she plays them Bach or "La Paloma," or, especially, Ravi Shankar's classical Indian music, they flourish, with petunias turning their trumpet-like flowers toward the source of the music and even reaching their leaves out to hug the loudspeakers.

Also cringing and dying are some of the professors at Temple Beall. The former Colorado Women's College that was renamed to honor one of its benefactors. They find the whole thing an excruciating embarrassment.

"We have been ridiculed professionally," said one biologist in an emotional telephone call. Each time a national television network or newspaper or magazine writes of Mrs. Retallack's plants, the whole thing boils up again.

The plants, which include beans, squash, grape ivy, primrose, alfalfa, plant, corn and annual flowers, sit in glass and plastic containers in chambers in the liberal arts college in northeast Denver. Last week they were listening to country and Western music in one

chamber, which they seemed to like a little bit, and "jazz" in another.

Mrs. Retallack's unscientific definition of "jazz" ranges from early Dixieland to "Strangers in the Night" played with strings. The plants also seem to like the "jazz." In a third, silent controlled environment chamber the plants apparently grow normally.

Mrs. Retallack, whose husband, Louis I. Retallack, is a Denver physician, has 16 grandchildren and is a professional singer, a mezzo-soprano performing at synagogues, churches and funeral homes. She entered college in 1964 after raising three children and five stepchildren and found she had to take a year of science to graduate. She began putting music and plants together in 1968 in a biology course.

"I'm a musician, wife, mother, a grandmother," she said and laughed. "A scientist! I'm trying to do things the way they should be done in this kind of an experiment."

She concedes that scientists can poke holes in some of her methods, but she has been through almost 20 experiments. She said the plants all seemed to agree with her personal music taste, preferring classical, light classical and swing.

Thinking that perhaps her personal likes and dislikes may be perceived by the plants, she had someone else visit them to rewired the tapes and tend them. The results were the same, she said.

A similar story was told by the Rev. Franklin Loehr, of Princeton, N.J., who identifies himself as "a Congregational minister with a Presbyterian ordination—rather eclectic." Mr. Loehr was the

author of a 1956 book called "The Power of Prayer on Plants."

"Very definitely a person can reach out invisibly, immaterially, and can affect the growth of plants for good or ill," he said in a telephone interview.

Prayed-over seeds seem to sprout better and grow more quickly, Mr. Loehr said. He agrees with Cleve Backster, of New York City, who hooked his detectors to plants and said that readings indicated that plants had a wide range of emotions and could sense human attitudes.

Dr. Cleon Ross, a plant physiologist at Colorado State University, will discuss the subject's relationship to human thought. Then he takes out.

"Pure garbage," he said. At Utah State University, Dr. Frank B. Salisbury of the Plant Science Department, is a bit kinder.

"I don't know what to make of it all," he said. "It's been going on since 1950. There was a report at the 1954 International Botanical Congress by a man from India who played violins to plants."

On that, he just shook his head. Most of this stuff just doesn't have the right kind of experimentation.

What is needed most in the field, he said, is solid scientific experimentation. Until that comes along, "I don't believe any of it," he said.

Thinking about the acid rock music and about the young who listen to it, Mrs. Retallack wondered if the music that destroys plants might not destroy people, too.

"Some of those plants look like the people who attend rock festivals,"

PEOPLE: Palace Gets a Bill For Princess Anne

Patrick Ling is sending a bill to Buckingham Palace. He wants the royal family to settle a little matter of £25 for damage caused by Princess Anne driving into the back of his cab. Queen Elizabeth's 20-year-old daughter was at the wheel of her new 120-mile-an-hour Reliant Scimitar sports car when it bumped into Ling's taxi Wednesday in London's busy Brompton Road.

"I had to brake sharply and there was a hell of a loud bang as the other car bashed into me," said Ling, 34. "I got out to exchange a few hard words with this young blonde at the wheel. Then this bloke came from the sports car and told me to send the bill to Buckingham Palace."

"I asked him who the hell was driving that thing and he told me Princess Anne. What are you doing? I said, teaching her to drive? He said no and I said he should be."

No one was hurt in the collision, but Ling's cab suffered a broken rear light and a twisted fender. He estimated the repairs would cost £25.

Ling said the Princess "just sat there and looked at me and 'stone-faced' while he talked to her escort, identified later as her personal detective."

Anne was given the £2,300 Scimitar as a Christmas present by the Queen and Prince Philip. The accident was her first since she passed the British driving test three years ago.

A Buckingham Palace spokesman said: "There is no question of the Palace settling Mr. Ling's bill. This will be done through insurance in the normal way."

Ling, at his home in London's East End, had another thought. "I think I'll take that twisted fender off and sell it to the Americans as a souvenir," he said. "I'll make a fortune."

Devesia has paid tribute to a lady worker at a weather station in northern Russia who put her foot down when a fox tried to attack her. She put her foot down right on the fox. The government newspaper said the woman, identified only as Nina K., "almost fainted" as she decided what to do next. She picked up the fox by the scruff of the neck and carried it 300 yards to her office at the Norik weather station. There, she co-workers gaily displayed her unexpected trophy.

"Nina K." at first thought the fox was just a nuisance. But when she realized its intentions were aggressive, she put her foot down.

Nina K. capped the experience with a cup of tea and some smiling smiles. "The pett will be

a fitting reward for her courage," Ivestia said.

A Santa Monica, Calif., court has denied the non-paternity suit of actor Gig Young, who contended he was not the father of a girl born in 1964 to his fourth wife, Elaine Young, 33, said in his suit last fall that he underwent surgery in 1933 that rendered him incapable of fathering a child. Judge Lawrence Rittenband, in ruling in Mrs. Young's favor, noted that Young had agreed to child support in the couple's divorce suit.

An Atlanta radio station, WSB, today proclaimed Vice-President Agnew the "world's worst golf shot." The Vice-President, who shanked a ball to the right into the gallery at the recent Bob Hope Desert Classic, where he lost, "Many thanks for your interest in my recent golfing activities. Your offer of the special award for 'world's worst golf shot' is most generous." The prize accompanying the title is a trip to next week's Doral-Eastern golf tournament at Miami.

Singer Bobby Darin, 34, was reported in good condition yesterday after an open heart operation at Cedars of Lebanon hospital in Los Angeles for replacement of a heart valve. Darin burst to fame a dozen years ago with his rendition of "Mack the Knife," and has since starred in motion pictures, television and nightclubs.

Pompidou Puts Up Shingle For Carpenter

PARIS, Feb. 25 (AP).—President Georges Pompidou yesterday hammered on his theme of more modern official furniture for France.

Mr. Pompidou and his cabinet approved the creation of a new post, which will amount to chief carpenter for the National Furniture Department. The department supplies chairs, desks and other furnishings for government offices and mansions. The chief carpenter will be in charge of a furniture shop with a mission of research into new styles of furniture.

Mr. Pompidou told his cabinet that the furniture department should do more than simply restore and care for the Louis XV. Empire and other classical furniture.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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